NEW PRACTICE

PHYSIC;

WHEREIN

The various Disseases incident to the human Body are orderly described,

Their Causes assign'd,

Their Diagnostics and Prognostics enumerated,

ANDTHE

Regimen proper in each deliver'd;

Competent Number of Medicines for every Stage and Symptom thereof,

Prescribed after the Manner

Of the most Eminent PHYSICIANS among the Moderns, and particularly those of LONDON.

The whole formed on the Model of Dr. Sydenham, and executing the Design of his PROCESSUS, INTEGRI.

VOL. II.

By PETER SHAW, M.

The THIRD EDITION.

Sed ut serio quod res est dicamus, plurimum referre censemus, si medici opus aliquod conficiant de medicinis probatis & experimentalibus, ad morbos particulares; nam quod speciosà quis ratione nixus existimet decere medicum doctum potius medicinas extempore aptare, quam certis aliquibus prascriptis insistere, id fallax res est; & experientia non satis attribuit, judicio plus nimis.

Baco de Angment Scientiar.

LONDON:

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DISEASES

Peculiar to

WOMEN.

PART II.

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SECT. I.

OBSTRUCTION and SUPPRESSION of the MENSES.



HEN such women as are nei- Definition.
ther in years, pregnant, nor
capable of giving suck, have
their menstrual discharges at
longer intervals, or less copiously than usual, those discharges are said to be obstrusted: But totally suppressed

if no figns thereof appear at the expected periods, or intermediate spaces.

2. This particular obstruction or suppression may proceed from a viscidity, or lentor in the blood, or tenacity

Obstruction of the Menses. PART II

tenacity of the vessels: as likewise from a plethora brought on by catching of cold, an obstructed Perspiration, or being exposed to the cold air, drinking of cold water, &c. Long and severe distempers; sudden tear; the increase of other evacuations, or hæmorrhages; too astringent medicines, and violent exercise, may likewise give rise to this disorder.

Diagnoftics.

3. When the menses are either partially or totally suppressed, there frequently happens some hæmorrhage or other, as particularly at the nose, a spitting or vomiting of blood, &c. There is also commonly a pain in the head, loathing of the food, attended with a pica, malacia, and cachexia, the fluor albus, fainting, a quick and low Pulse, dulness and finking of the eyes, a lingering hectic fever, a cough, and difficulty of respiration, and sometimes a mania, the gout, watchfulness, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, hysteric fits, a florid colour in the face, a strong pulse, a tensive pain about the uterus, and a turgency of the veins; which four last symptoms are certain figns the obstruction proceeds from a tenacity of the veffels. With time the fymptoms increase; with a swelling and hardness of the abdomen, thighs, legs and feet; the urine appears red, bloody, and proves small in quantity; now follow anxiety, grief, despair, great thirst, pain in the spine, a dropsy, &c.

Prognoftics.

4. A total suppression is of difficult cure, and more dangerous than when it is only partial; and that from a viscidity in the juices, or tenacity of the vessels, than when it proceeds from a plethora. Those obstructions that arise from excessive fear, joy, &c. usually go off spontaneously after such extreme passions are over. In general, the dissiculty of the cure, and the danger of the disease, are to be estimated from the degree of the symptoms compared with

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the time of the suppression. 'Tis found that fat women, and such as use violent exercise, may suffer this obstruction without injury.

5. Moderate exercise is proper, being used Regimen. about the return of the periods. When there is a viscidity of the juices, spoon-meats and broths are useful. Sleep ought to be moderate, because by increasing perspiration it retards the flux. Whatever is taken as aliment in this case, ought to be warm.

6. Two things are principally to be regarded Cure ingeneral. with respect to the cure; viz. first, to destroy the viscidity or lentor of the blood, or lessen its quantity, if there be a plethora; and secondly, to remove the obstructing cause, or relax the canals thro' which the expected evacuation is to be made.

In all obstructions of the menses, therefore, phlebotomy appears to be necessary. But 'tis generally thought most serviceable when performed in the saphena vein. Cupping-glasses also are thought serviceable, applied with scarification. Such kind of evacuations may be made at any time, during the cure, tho' they are most efficacious towards the beginning thereof; and especially if used about the stated period of the flux. Nor ought phlebotomy ever to be omitted before the exhibition of the chalybeates; or whatever else increases the velocity or momentum of the blood.

7. Cathartics are proper after phlebotomy; and may be given in the following manner.

Be Pil. fœtid. extract. rudij ãa Ə j. tærtar. vitriol. sal. tartar. ãa gr. v. ol. succin. gut. 1. syr. de spina cervin. f. pilul. v. pro dosi.

Or,

and the R Pil. ex duob. 3 ss. calomel. 3 ss. borac. sal. ed from volat. succin. aa gr. vj. ol. sabin. gut. ij. f. pilul. no. 5. with sumat ij. hora somni & reliquas diluculo, cum regimine, the semel vel bis in septimana, ad quatuor vel quinque vices:

E e 3 8. O

Obstruction of the Menses. PARTII.

8. Or about the time of their expected return, Be Calomel. gr. xv. conserv. rosar. rubr. q. s. f. pilula h. s. sumend. & mane sequenti sumat bolum sequent.

R Pulv. jalap. sanct. au Dj. tartar. vitriol. gr. vj. ol. puleg. gut. ij. syr. de spina cervin. q. s. f. bolus.

Be Pil. ruffi, stomach. cum gum. aa \ni j. resin. jalap. gr. v. borac. sal. succin. volat. aa gr. vj. syr de spina cervina q. s. f. pilula n°. vj. pro dosi.

Be Tinet. sacræ z iiss. elix propriet. tinet. castor. myrrh. aa z j. aq. hysteric. z ss. m. f. haustus, mane

Sumend. & pro re nata repetend.

'Tis to be noted, that tho' mercurials are very proper to remove almost all sorts of obstructions, yet they ought not here to be continued so long, or given in such doses, as to raise a ptyalismus, till other medicines have been tryed without success.

In Sanguine Habits. 9. In fanguine conftitutions, the following purging potion may be of more service than the former.

R. Fol. sen. 3 iij. rad. ellebor. nigr. rad. rhabarb. sem. fanicul. dulc. aa 3 j. sal. tartar. 3 ss. coque in aq. puleg. zvj. & colatura ziij. adde syrup. de spin. cervin. zvj. sal. volat. oleos. gut. 40. tinst. castor. zj. m.

If occasion indicate, a calomel bolus may be

given antecedent thereto.

And eachesti- with a cachexia and indigestion, cannot well bear repeated cathartics; in which case an emetic may be very useful: and when other Medicines have proved unsuccessful in removing these obstructions, that has often answered. In athletic constitutions, the vinum emeticum may be given in the quantity of fix drams; but in those of a more tender habit, the pulvis rad. ipecacuanh. is more proper; being taken along with carduus tea, of the like.

SECT. I. Obstruction of the Menses.

cophlegmatic constitution, chalybeates will agree well, being mixed along with proper emmenogogics; but if the patient be sanguine, plethoric, or lively, chalybeates ought to be omitted. This caution being observed, and proper evacuations having preceded, we may prescribe as follows.

Be Pulv. castor. croc. myrrh. borac. tartar. vitriol. sal. chalyb. aa 3 j. f. pulvis, cujus sumat 3 ss. mane &

sero, cum cochlear. iv. julap. sequent.

Be Aq. puleg. cerasor. nig. bryon. c. aa z iij. syr, croco z j. tinct. castor. z ij. m. f. julap.

Be Troch. de myrrh. pulv. chalyb. aa. 9 ss. sal. vol. succin. pulv. zedoariæ, sabin. sal. tartar. extract. croci, aa 9 ss. ol. puleg. gut. ij. conserv. rutæ 9 j. syr. artemis. q. s. f. bolus mane & sero sumend. per 15. dies cum cochlear. v. julap. sequent.

R. Ag. rutæ, cinnamom. ten. ag. hysteric. aa z iij. syr. chalyb. z j. tinct. castor. croci, aa z j. m. f.

julapium.

13. The following electuary has proved of

great Service.

R. Conserv. ruta, absinth. roman. aa 3 ss. pulv. chalyb. 3 vj. pulv. ari comp. cortic. winteran. castor. croc. myrrh. rad. aristoloch. rotund. borac. aa 3 j. athiop. mineral. 3 ss. syr. è 5. radicib. q. s. f. elect. cujus sumat q. n m. minor. ter in die, superbibendo haustulum vini albi lisbon. vel aq. puleg.

14. If pills are more defireable,

Re Pulv. myrrh. zedoariæ, castor. croc. borac. gum. ammoniac. sal. tartar. camphor. ãa. 3 j. sal. chalyb. extract. gentian. 3 ij. ol. rutæ, sabinæ, succin. puleg. ãa gut. iv. elix. propriet. 3 j. syr. artemis q. s. f. pilul. n°. x. è qualibet 3 j. sumat harum 5. bis in die per mensis unius decursum, superbibendo haustulum aq. bysteric.

15. In those of a sanguine and plethoric constitution, instead of the chalybs, may be substituted

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Obstruction of the Menjes. PART II.

elleber. nig. or at least if steel enters the compofitions, there ought also to be added species bier. picr. aloe, succotrin. gum. ammoniac. &c. in such quantities as to check the velocity of the blood, which might be too much raised by the chalybs. And this method often succeeds when the vessels want to be cleared; which is not to be effected so much by brisk cathartics, as the continued ule of deterfive medicines.

16. When the case is but slight, the following

drops and apozem may be of fervice.

B. Tinct. ellebor. nig. tinct. chalyb. aa 3 ij. castor. elix. propriet. aa 3 j. m. sumat gut. 40. ter in die

cum cochlear. apozem. sequent.

Be Rad. valerian. sylvest. rub. tinetor. dietamn. alb. ellebor. nig. aa 3 is. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. ad # 1]. Sub finem coctionis addend. rad. zedoaria, galang. aa 3 iij. herb. puleg. sabina, atriplic. olid. matricar. aa m. J. sem. fænicul. dulc. contus. 3 11]. dictam. cretic. 3 ij. stent simul per 6. horas, deinde colatura adde vin. chalyb. 3 iij. aq. bryon c. 3 iv. fyr. croc. Zij. m. f. apozem. de quo bibat etiam cochlear. fex ad libitum, subcalide.

17. Emmenogogic wines may also be successfully used in order to remove these obstructions.

Be Rad. elleb. nig. chalyb. cum sulph. ppt. aa 3 j. zedoaria, rad. galang. dictamn. cretic. croc. castor. sal. tartar. aa. 3 j. pulv. sabin. 3 is. f. pulv. crass. infunde in vin. alb. lisbon. # ij. & colature adde ag. bryon. e. 3 iv. m. sumat cochlear. vj. bis vel ter in die.

18. After the same manner, and to answer the fame intention, medicated ales may likewise be prepared, with limatur. chalyb. herb. thym. matri-

car. atrip. olid. sem. dauc. cretic. &c.

19. In weak and hysteric constitutions, which In meak confticannot bear repeated purges, glysters may be advantageously substituted for them.

Be Herb. artemis. puleg. atrip. olid. aa m j. rad. arifol. long. 3 vj. sem. dauci vulgar. 3 ss. coque in aq. font.

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q. s. colatura 3 xij. adde terebinth. vin. in vitel. ov. solut. 3 ss. ol. succin. junip. spt. terebinth. aa 3 j. ol. ruta 3 ij. m. f. enema injiciend. bis in septimana.

The glysters may be made more purgative occasionally, by the addition of the sal. cathartic. amar. elect. lenitiv. syr. de spin. cervin pil. fætid. &c.

20. If the canals are block'd up, in order to wen the caremove the obstruction, we must have recourse nals are attuto chalybeates or mercurials, which give the ally block'd up. blood a greater moment; and if these fail to open the uterine vessels, it may be proper to use such externals, as may have an immediate communication with the Vessels themselves; as summer, pessaries, baths, somentations, and injections. We shall here insert a form of each.

For a vapor or fomentation,

By Pulv. myrrh. 3 j. rad. zedoaria, aristoloch. rotund. aa 3 vj. herb. puleg. artemis. ruta, thym. sabin. aa m. j. bacc. juniper. laur. aa 3 ss. coque in aqua fontana th iv. & colatura th iij. adde vin. alb. th ss. spt. vini camphorat. tinct. castor. elix. propriet. aa 3 ij. m.

The patient may use this either by way of fomentation, or vapor, receiving the steam of it hot, thro' a funnel, twice a day. With the same kind of ingredients may be made a semicupium, to be used frequently.

21. If a dry fume, or suffitus be desired,

R. Gum. myrrh. thuris aa 3 ss. succin. benzoin. gum. guaiac. styrac. calamit. camphor. aa 3 ij. lign. aloes, caryophyl. cinnam. castor. aa 3 j. f. pulv. crassus.

Two drams hereof being, at one time, thrown upon hot embers, the patient may receive the

fume thereof once or twice a day.

22. Peffaries are much commended by fome, as being in great repute with the antients; tho' we feldom meet with them in the prefent practice.

Bt Pulv.

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Obstruction of the Menjes. PART II.

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Two drams hereof being, at one time, thrown upon hot embers, the patient may receive the

fume thereof once or twice a day.

22. Pessaries are much commended by some, as being in great repute with the antients; tho we seldom meet with them in the present practice.

Bt Pulv.

Hysteric Passion. PART II.

Re Pulv. myrrh. spec. hier. picr. aa 3 ij. pulv. sabin. castor. aa 3 j. mel. opt. q. s. m. f. glans.

They irritate the fibres, and cause a greater flux of humors to the part.

23. Injections also are proper.

B. Decoct. hord. Z viij. tinct. myrrh. Z ij. camphor. 3 j. m. f. injectio, bis in die cum sphone adhibend.

24. If the patient find no relief from these remedies, it is proposed by some to open a vein in the arm once a month, and take away a proper quantity of blood, to supply the place of the menstrual evacuation, and prevent those ill effects which proceed from a long obstruction, and generally at last prove mortal.

HYSTERIC PASSION.

Definition.

appearance of numerous symptoms in women, which shew that their animal and vital faculties are greatly disorder'd, as proceeding from the attack of several particular causes affecting the brain, heart, and uterus; or in other words, giving an irregular motion to the animal Spirits.

Cause.

2. Befides the particulars formerly mention'd as causes of hypochondriac disorders, the present may be owing to an obstruction of the menses, the cessation thereof, too violent a flux of the lochia, an impurity of the blood or juices, the fluor albus, obstructions, uneasiness in the uterine vessels, &c.

Diagnostics.

3. The paroxysms will in some return monthly, and in others three or sour times a year; but most frequently the periods are uncertain, and often seize of a sudden. The Person in the sit sometimes lies as dead, then of a sudden the respiration grows thick, short, and difficult; all the viscera are observed to have an irregular

SECT. I. Hysteric Passion.

lar and convulfive motion, especially about the thorax; and a great tumor arises in the throat; idly by some supposed to be the uterus, by which the person appears to be almost strangled. This tumor, is more probably faid to proceed from the irregular motion of the spirits and juices, causing a plentitude in these parts. During this time, likewife, the extremities are strongly convulsed and contracted, the patient being then possess'd of much more strength than is natural; the pulse is strong and intermitting, the voice hoarse and deep, and sometimes small: the person toward the end of this violent paroxysm, talks wildly, and sometimes obscenely; laughs, or cries, without the least apparent provocation; and when tired out, as it were, with afting this mixed scene, falls again into the other extreme, lies speechless, the pulse weak and low, the Eyes closed, the extremities of the body cold, &c. Soon after this, the violent paroxyim returns again; and thus the patient is sometimes held, with intervals, for the space of an hour or two. After the fit is gone off, the complains of an universal foreness, dulness, and dizziness in the head, and presently falling asleep, the paroxysm entirely ceafes for this time.

There appears to be a very great affinity between the hypochondriac disease in men, and the hysteric passion in women; excepting that the paroxysm in the former, seldom or never rises to the height it does in the latter. The most dangerous symptom in hypochondriacs, is usually a rising in the throat, which threatens the patient with strangulation; tho' 'tis seldom so observable in men, as it is in women. And instead of the violent compound sits of the hysteric passion, hypochondriacal men have only a very great dread upon their spirits; or a panic

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nic terror, that is without a just ground, attended with anxiety. In the intervals of these sits, the head is often cloudy, and a very little business appears greatly to distract the mind: but sometimes the distemper continues six'd, without any remarkable paroxysms at all; tho' at others' tis attended with gloomy, desponding sits, of long continuance; wherein the understanding appears to be cloudy or overcast: and these sits are succeeded by those of joy, gladness, and uncommon briskness; all from the like imaginary cause: and thus they succeed each other alternately. Somewhat like which, tho' in a less degree, every one finds in himself during a persect state of health.

Prognofics.

4. These sits of themselves are seldom accounted dangerous: but in those of a plethoric constitution, they prove more violent than in thin habits. When they proceed from a suppression of the menses, and especially if attended with grief, they are both violent, and of long continuance. If they continue to old age, they are often the cause of lunacy; and weaken the nerves so as to occasion a continual panic, or ill-grounded fear; the consequence whereof is almost the same as if the cause were real. Young women generally feel something of this disorder, when they first begin to breed.

Regimen.

5. Chearful company, a good clear air, and the moderate use of wine, are of great Importance in the cure of this distemper. In other respects the regimen may be the same with that prescrib'd in hypochondriac disorders. See page 121, &c.

Cure in the Fit.

6. If the patient be very plethoric, and the convulfive struglings violent, bleeding is allow'd to be proper, during the paroxysm, tho' it stands condemn'd by some modern physicians.

SECT. I. Hysteric Passion.

7. But whether it be here omitted or not, vinegar, sal. vol. c. c. spt. sal. armoniac. &c. may be apply'd to the nostrils, or some drops of tinct. castor. & sal. volat. oleos. given in cold water, or any proper vehicle, as aq. puleg. aq. hysteric. &c.

BL Aq. puleg. ruta, hysteric. aa z iij. syr artemis z iss. sal. vol. oleos. spt. lavend. c. aa z iij. laudan. liquid. sydenham. z j. aur. mosaic. z iss. m. f. julapium; sumat cochlearia iv. omni hora, durante paroxysmo, ad somnum conciliandum.

Re Troch. de myrrh. gum. ammoniac. aa 3 j. aq. puleg. Z ij. hysteric. Z vj. spt. lavendul. c. tinct. castor. spt. c. c. aa gut. xxx. sacch. alb. q. s. f. haustus (addendo, si opus fuerit, laud. liquid. gut. xx.) secunda quaque hora sumendus, dum fuerit vigil, vel si paroxysmus urgeat.

8. It will also be proper to anoint the nostrils and temples with ol. succin. ol. castor. spt. c. c. aa

Burnt feathers, brown paper, &c. let on fire, and held fuming under the nose, are vulgarly observed to be of Service in recovering the patient from the fit.

9. If the person be young, unmarried, and of

a plethoric constitution,

R Asa sætid. Zij. camphor. Zj. aceti vini albi Ziv. f. mixtura, cujus vapor dum calida manet excipiatur per os & nares, durante paroxysmo.

Re Acet. vini alb. Ho ss. myrrha opt. asa sætid. äa 3 ij. sacchar. saturn. camphor. äa 3 j. m. f. solutio s. a. instar. sotus ad imum ventrem & pubis regionem, cum pannis linteis applicand.

9. In the mean time, let a galbanum plaster, with a little asa fætida, be applied to the navel.

dram of asa sætida, dissolv'd in 4 ounces of aq. puleg. or aq. ruta.

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But

Hysteric Passion. PART II.

424

During the fit, the extremities should be kept extended. Ligatures about the joints, and a broad bandage rolled round the belly, are often of service.

A laxative glyster towards the decline of the fit is very proper to be given, especially in strong

constitutions.

To prevent a relapse.

11. Supposing now the patient recover'd and free from the paroxyim, our next endeavour must

be to prevent a relapse.

To answer this end, if the patient be brisk, and of a sanguine constitution, setid and detergent medicines are the most proper. But if of a weak, pale Complexion, or leucophlegmatic habit, a mixture of steel with nervous aromatics, and detergent setids, will succeed the best.

In some aged persons, whose nerves are weak, persumes prove more effectual than fetids; tho'

this happens but feldom.

12. Hyfterical women cannot well bear much purging, upon which account glyfters are here often substituted for cathartics. These glyfters should always be well charged with anti-hysterics, after the following manner.

By Rad. aristol. long. 3 ij. fol. sabina, puleg. aa m. j. myrrh. contus. 3 j. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colatura 3 x. adde pilul. fætid. 3 ij. syr. atriplic. olid. 3 ij.

ol. succin. 3 ss. m. f. enema pro re nata.

13. But when internal purgatives may be applied to advantage, the tinttura sacra generally agrees very well. Thus,

R Tinct. sacr. 3 iis. elix. proprietat. 3 j. m. pro

haustu.

Or,

Be Pil. fætid. ruffi aa gr. XV. sal. vol. succin. pulv. castor. aa gr. v. ol. puleg. gut. ij. syr. de spin. cervin. q. s. f. pilul. n°. vj. quarum capiat duas horâ decubitûs, & reliquas mane sequenti.

Or,

SECT. I. Hysteric Passion.

Be Radic. ellebor. nigr. 3 j. rad. rhabarb 3 ij. fol. sen. 3 ij. sal. tartar. 3 ss. aq. ruta, puleg. aa 3 ijss. coque, lento igne, & colatura 3 ijss. adde syr. de spin. cervin. 3 ss. sal. vol. oleos. tinst. castor. spt. lavend. c. aa 3 ss. f. haustus mane sumend. cum regimine.

Any of these cathartics may be given and repeated once a month, or oftner if it is thought

necessary.

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14. If the blood be very viscid, \ni is or gr. xv. of calomel should be exhibited over night, made into a pill or two with cons. ruta, the cathartic

being taken next morning.

In such patients as are ancient and weak, it may be sufficient to use only some such as the sollowing anti-hysterics, omitting all sorts of evacuations, unless they are plainly indicated by costiveness; which too may be otherwise remedied by glysters.

15. The cure both of hysteric and hypo-cure. chondriac disorders, may be attempted in the

following manner.

Proper fetid ingredients to smell to frequently, may be proper in both cases, being mix'd after this manner.

B. Gum. galban. asæ fætid. 3 ij. camphor. 3 j. sal. volat. armon. c. c. gum. myrrh. aa 3 ss. ol. rutæ, puleg. aa gut. vj. ol. succin. gut xx. elix. proprietat. g. s. ut f. massa in pixid. reponend. & sape olfaciend.

When this mass grows dry, it may again be moistned with tincture of myrrh and oil of amber; and when it has lost of its scent, add

more camphire, &c. thereto.

If a liquid be defired for the same purpose, Be Tinet. as fætid. spt. c. c. aa 3 ij. elix. proprietat. tinet. castor. aa 3 j. ol. succin. 3 ij. camphor. 3 ss. m.

The ol. fuccin. and camphor. being here omitted, the drops may be likewise given internally, in the quantity of half a dram, thrice a day, along

Ra-

with white-wine and water, or peny-royal-

water, &c.

Some for this purpose use only camphire, and others as a fætida alone, which they tye up in a piece of fine muslain, so that it may hang from the neck upon the pit of the stomach.

When the head The asa fætida is also taken by the common

is cloudy. people, made up into pills.

16. When the head is dull, and the thoughts confused, it may be proper now and then to use the following sternutatory.

Be Pulv. tabac. 3 j. asarabac. 3 ij . castor. opt. 3 j.

ellebor. alb 3 ss. m.f. pulvis sternutatorius.

17. Solutions of the fetid gums are well adapted to all hysterical and hypochondriacal cases, where their nauseousness can be dispensed with.

R Gum. ammoniac. 3 ij. asa sætid. 3 j. aq. ceras. nigr. puleg. aa 3 iij. aq. bryon. c. 3 ij. s. solutio & claturæ adde tinct. castor. 3 ij. sumat cochlearia tria bis vel ter in die.

In delicate constitutions, when the asa factidal proves nauseous in the way of solution, it may be omitted; as may likewise the galbanum in the sollowing, the the mixtures would be considerably the better for them.

Be Gum. ammon. 3 ij. galban. 3 ij. aq. ruta, cinnam. ten. aa 3 iij. paon. c. 3 ij. solutio sumend.

ut supra.

In the cachectic habits.

18. Both in hipochondriacal and hysteric cases, where the complexion is pale, the blood poor, its circulation languid, and the patient weak or aged, the following powders may be of very great use.

Be Pulv. ari comp. chalyb. ppt. aa 3 ss. troch. de myrrh. gr. xv. croc. pulv. gr. v. m. f. pulvis pro

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och. de vis pro R. Cortic. peruv. gr. xv. sal, chalyb. spec. diamb. rad. serpentar. virgin. aa gr. v. m.

Be Rad. cassumun. ellebor. nigr. valerian. sylvest. aa Is. sal. vol. succin. sal. chalyb. entis vener. pulv. cinnamom. aa gr. v. f. pulvis, quem sumat bis vel ter in die cum cochlearib. quatuor julap. sequent.

R. Aq. ceras. nigr. lactis alex. ruta aa zij. stephan. mirab. aa zis. auri mosaic. zj. syr. croc. zj. sal. vol. oleos. zj. spt. lavend. c. zij. m. f. julapium.

19. The following pills beccome very proper,

when the return of the fits are frequent.

Re Asa fætid. sem. paon. atriplic. olid. pulv. myrrh. gum. galban. ammoniac. croc. sal. volat. succin. c. c. pulv. castor. bals. peruvian. ãa 3 j. extract. ellebor. nigr. gentian. ãa 3 ij. ol. ruta, sabina ãa gut. x. elix. proprietat. syr. de paon. simp. ãa q. s. f. pilul. nº. x. è qualibet 3 j. sumat 5. bis in die cum cochlearib. iv. vin. medicat. sequent.

By Milleped. vivent. Z iv. rad. cassumun. valerian. sylvest. radic. pæon. mar. ãa Z j. rad. serpent. virgin. galang. cinnam. sem. carui, sænicul. d. ãa Z ss. vin. alb. lisbon. H iv. infunde pro debito tempore, & co-

latura adde sacchar. albi 3 iv.

If the patient be of a sanguine constitution, the aromatics may be lest out of the composition, and rad. ellebor. nigr. & milleped. aa 3 iij. used in their stead.

Medicated ales might also be prepared with the like ingredients, to answer the same intention; to which may be added, sem. dauc. cretic. sem. sinap. radic. raphan. rust. herb. puleg. fl. chamemel. &c. and if the patient be leucophlegmatic, limatur. chalyb.

21. The following drops may be taken twice or thrice a day, with a glass of wine, in all cases where the blood is poor, and the circulation languid.

Ff

R Elix.

R Cor-

Be Elix. proprietat. spt. c. c. tinet. chalyb. a^a 3 ij. tinet. asa sætid. castor. aa 3 j. m. sumat gut. xxx. ter in die, cum haustulo aq. bryon. c. vel vin. alb.

21. For the hysteric passion, and hypochon-

driac affection in languine constitutions,

B. Conserv. ruta Əj. pulv. rad. ellebor. nigr. valerian. Sylv. pulv. de guttet. aa Əss. pulv. myrrh. sal. Succin. aa gr. v. camphor. gr. vj. as fætid. gr. iv. ol. puleg. gut. i. syr. atriplic. olid. q. s. f. bolus sumend. bis in die, vel pro re nata, cum haust. decott. se-

quent

Re Lign. sassafras. guaiac. aa 3 j. passular. maj. exacin. 3 ij. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. sub sinem coctionis addend. rad. raphan. rustic. 3 ss. sem. dauc. vulgar. contus. bacc. junip: aa 3iij. cortic. aurantior. 3 ij. herb. ruta, fl. chamamel. artimis. atriplic. olid. aa m. ss. colatura th ij. adde aq. bryon. c. 3 iv. sumat 3 iv. ad libitum.

In leucophlegmatic habits.

22. But in leucophlegmatic constitutions, the following bolus and electuary are more proper.

By Conserv. rorismar. Dj. gum. myrrh. castor. spec. diambr. croc. sal. chalyb. aa gr. v. ol. nuc. m. gut. i. syr. pæon. comp. g. s. f. bolus, bis in die sumend.

Or,

Repulv. cassumun. valerian. sylv. aa 3 ss. castorent. vener. cinnab. antimon. chalyb. cum sulphur. ppt. aa 3 ij. elect. é bacc. laur. conserv. rorism. aa 3 ij. gum. ammon. 3 iss. pulv. croc. spec. diambr. sal. volat. succin. aa 3 ss. syr. chalybeat. g. s. f. electuarium, de quo capiat quant. n. m. maj. ter in die superbibendo haustul. vini alb.

23. Both in hysteric and hypochondriac cases, a gentle emetic taken once a month is of good use; a paregoric being given after the operation. Epispastics and issues sometimes take effect when other things have failed. There can be no certain rule given as to the exhibiting and repeating of opiates in these cases; but it is to be done occasionally.

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cafionally, or when the symptoms require. When hysteric disorders proceed from an obstruction of the menfes, fetid medicines ought always to be mixed with detergents and purgatives: the latter whereof might occasionally be used and continued in fuch small doses, as to perform the part of alteratives.

But when the case proceeds not from uterine disorders, evacuants, and especially cathartics,

ought to be rarely exhibited.

24. The cort. peruv. taken along with the fetid gums has sometimes been found effectual, after other things had failed. When the blood is vifcid, the chalybeate waters used along with a clear air, may effect the cure. In hectic constitutions, a milk diet, and the testaceous powders, together with constant exercise, and especially riding in the open air, may be ferviceable, when other medicines have been tried to no purpose. See affectio hypochondriaca, pag. 322, &c.

FUROR UTERINUS.

THE furor uterinus is fuch a particular Definition. complication of hysterical symptoms from a turgency or inflammation of the uterine veffels, as form a species of a mania, wherein the patient is præternaturally disposed, or strongly inclined to venery.

2. The figns are often manifest by the gestures Diagnostics.

of the body, as well as by the discourse.

3. The cause hereof is usually reducible to that cause. of hysteric disorders. A vigorous and healthy languine constitution, high feeding, want of exercise, &c. may dispose to it: too large a dose of antharides, or the like stimulating medicines, may likewise cause it.

Some time before the paroxysm, the patient Diagnosties. often appears filent, forrowful, with a down-cast

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bashful look, and slushing in the face; the pulse and respiration often intermit, and vary from high and strong, to low and weak; and these symptoms are apt to increase. During the paroxyim, the patient burfts out into laughter, then into a fit of crying, wherein tears are plentifully shed. In fine, those who labour under this disorder, appear to be manaical at intervals, and fay and do they know not what.

Prognostics.

4. If the symptoms are violent, the paroxysms frequent and of long continuance, and especially if the patient be sanguine, unmarried, and the case originally proceed from a fixed amour, it is difficult of cure, and sometimes degenerates into a continued madness. But if the diftemper arises from a suppression of the menses, a plethora, or from a too indulgent life, 'tis often remedied.

Regimen.

5. The diet should be slender and cooling, the air also should be cool, and the exercise moderate.

Cure in the fit.

6. During the paroxyim, and especially if any evacuations have been suppressed, bleed directly: and that in a confiderable quantity: and afterward exhibit the following draught.

R Aq. ceras. nig. acet. vin. alb. aa 3 j. sac. char. saturn. camphor. aa 9 ss. sacchar. alb. 3 il laud. liquid. gut. 40. m. f. haustus.

Allo,

Be Aq. fontan. Z xij. succ. limon. acet. vin. alb. al 3 ils. sacchar. alb. q. s. m. bibat pro potu ordinario.

7. The tinct. ase fætid. may be given inwardly, and most of the fetid medicines prescribed for hysteric disorders. A galbanum plaster should be applied to the navel; and the following used at proper intervals. .

Be Oxycrat. It is. tinct. afa fætid. 3 ij. cam phor. Sacchar. Saturn. troch. de myrrh. aa 3 ij. f. in jectio, utatur frigide omni bihorio vel sapius.

8. If these fail of success, repeat the opiate and if the fit still increase, the patient may be · suit

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ordered to use the cold bath. Bliftering also will sometimes be of service: de belier ou merlo

9. When the fit is once off, in order to pre- To prevent a vent a return thereof, fuch evacuations as bleeding return. and repeated lenient purgatives, may be fuccessful. A whey diet, together with the use of the cold bath, continued for a month or two, has likewise proved of service. Glysters also have their use; but they ought not to be very stimulating, and should be mixed with fetid hysterics, Sal. prunel. Sacchar. Saturn. &c.

10. In fanguine constitutions, the following pills and emulfion may be used to advantage.

B. Gum. asa fætid. camphor. sacchar. saturn. pil. matthai, sem. hyoscyam aa 3 iss. terebinth. ven. 3 ij. syr. limon. q. s. f. pilul. n°. 8. è qualibet 3 j. sumat iv. bis in die cum hauft. emulsion. sequent.

B. Sem. quatuor frigid. maj. aa 3 ij. amygdal. dulc. excortic. Sem. papaver. alb. aa 3 j. decoct. hord. # i). sal. prunel. 3 is. f. emulsio, cui adde syr. limon. 3 i).

Be Spt. nitri d. 3 ij. spt. c. c. tinct. asa fætid. succin. aa 3 j. sumat gut. xxx. ad libitum cum cochlearib. iv. julap. sequent.

Be Syr. limon. Zij. vin. alb. Ziv. ag. plantag.

11. If it degenerates into a mania, it must be When from cantreated accordingly. When it proceeds from anthorides. over-dole of cantharides, emulfions with gum. arabic. &c. being freely drank, together with camphorated medicines, will effect the cure.

CHLOROSIS.

Hlorosis, or the green-sickness, is defined an Definition. obstruction in the uterine vessels of young females, under or about the time of puberty, attended with a viscidity of the juices, paleness, or a fallow green colour of the face, a difficulty of re-Ff 3

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spiration, and a nausea, pica or malacia. 'Tis otherwise called febris alba, febris amatoria, morbus virgineus, and isterus albus.

Caufe.

2. It sometimes seems to proceed from an alteration of the sluids about the time that the menses sirst begin to slow, or from an obstruction thereof; especially when attended with the fluoralbus. It may also proceed from an obstruction in the viscera, or a sluggish languid motion of the blood, whether natural or acquired by ease, indulgence, or want of exercise; and this, no doubt, is the case, when the distemper happens to those who are too young to suffer any hysteric disorder.

Lastly, 'tisthought it may proceed from a longing defire after some particular person; or the exchange of a single life for that of a married one.

Diagnoftics.

3. This disease sometimes, tho' rarely, happens to children about eight or nine years of age; but most frequently when they are thirteen or fourteen; and generally continues till the menses appear. 'Tis known by the paleness of the face, or its being livid, green, or of a lead or yellow colour. The face is also often inflated, which is the most conspicuous in the eye-lids, especially after fleep; the thighs, feet, and parts about the ancles, swell and pit towards night, especially when the disorder proceeds from obstructions; the whole body being also lax and soft. is an universal dulness and indolence, and the patient complains of a tenfion and weight, especially about the loins and extremities. Upon any brisk motion there is a difficulty of respiration, attended with a tension and pulsation in the temporal arteries, a pain in the head, inflation, and tenfion of the hypochondria, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart. The pulse, generally speaking, is quick and low, a small feverishness attending, together with a nausea or loss of appetite; or else

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proves of long continuance; but if neglected, violent, proceeding from a suppression of the menses, and attended with the fluor albus, it may, in time, bring on weaknesses, scirrhosities, and barrennness. When it happens some time before the menstrua ought to appear, it is usually cured upon their eruption. It a fluor albus comes after the chlorosis is fixed, it is a bad sign; but if before, and it happens upon the stoppage of the menstrual slux, it often proves critical. If during the distemper, the menstrua flow regularly, it is accounted a good sign.

diet attenuating, warm, nourishing, and made agreeable to the palate. Constant moderate exercise is very useful, notwithstanding the dissiculty and uneafiness that attend it. Sleep ought to be moderate, and taken at a due distance from meals. All passions of the mind, especially those of melancholy and despair, are highly pre-

ludicial.

6. If the patient be at all plethoric, bleeding Curein general will be proper to begin the cure; and this is and particular. to be succeeded by proper purgatives mixed with calomel. If the menses are considerably obstrucled, or the time of their first appearance seems to be at hand, the cathartics ought to be pretty strong, and given about the expected time, or returns of the periods. In some cases, especially when the patient is young, an emetic succeeds well; being exhibited before purgation. The forms of purgation may be here the same as in an obstruction of the menses; see pag. 411, &c. Those cathartics that are either mixed along with fuch medicines, or given in fuch doses as make them act as alterants, or lie a confiderable Ff4

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time in the body before they operate, usually succeed very well. Thus,

Ry Pil. ruffi gr. XV. Sal. chalyb. gr. V. ol. Sabin. gut. I. f. pil. no. iij. Sumat omni nocte h. S. ad X. vel Xij. vices, Superbibendo haustul. vin. alb.

Or,

B. Tinst. sacra z ss. spt. lavend. c. tinst. castor. aa 3 ss. m. sumat ut supra.

Or,

By Pulv. castor. croc. myrrh. rad. ellebor. nig. aa 3 j. gum. ammoniac. 3 is. sal. chalyb. Div. pulv. aloes opt. 3 ij. ol. cinnam. gut. xv. syr. è. 5. radic. q. s. f. pil. x. è qualibet 3 j. sumat 5 pro dosi omni noste superbib. haust. aq. bryon. & puleg. aa.

gut. XXX. h. s. pro re nata, cum quovis liquore appropriato.

8. In the intervals of purgation, or after the use thereof, such chalybeate aromatics and emmenagogics as are prescribed in case of the suppression of the menstrua, or hysteric disorders, may be exhibited to advantage. See pag. 426, 60.

9. After the use of proper purgatives, for a due time, in the younger sort of semales, or such as are of a leucophlegmatic constitution, we may

prescribe in the following manner.

Re Pulv. chalyb. 3 ss. spec. diambr. 3 ij. conserv. absinth. rom. 3 vj. ol. cinnam. gut. iij. syr. croc. q. s. f. electuarium, de quo capiat quantitat. n. m. bis quotidie, superbibendo julap. sequent. cochlear. iv.

Be Aq. ceras. nig. 3 vj. bryon. comp. 3 ij. syr. e corticib. citri, chalybeat. aa 3 ss. spt. lavend. comp. sal.

vol. ol. aa 3 j. m. f. julap.

obstruction of the menses, such a perient medicines, as were formerly prescribed in case of the jaundice, may here be proper: the digestion being strength-

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ned by the use of proper stomachies or aromatic

bitters. See pag. 200, &c.

11. When the case proves obstinate, the coldbath, or a course of the chalybeate waters, as those of the German-spaw, may be tried; or a proper infusion of the woods in aq. calcis, with the addition of a little tincture of fteel, drank in the manner of chalybeate waters, will fometimes prove serviceable. Decoctions, or other preparations of the cortex peruvian. With the vin. chalybeat. tinct. ellebor. nig. cinnamom &c. being continued for some time, will seldom fail to cure this disorder, where the juices are viscid, and the conftitution lax or leucophlegmatic. But when it is attended with the fluor albus, it must be treated with regard thereto, as in the following article.

FLUOR ALBUS.

I. Fluor albus is a copious and continual flux Definition. of a thin matter from the vagina uteri, after the manner of the menses, or rather a

gonorrhœa virulenta.

- 2. This disorder may proceed from a relaxa-cause. tion of the lacuna, or glands in the uterus and vagina, which naturally ouze out a white viscous matter, but in this case too plentifully. It is sometimes caused by falls, sprains in the back, or an obstruction of the menses. It may also be the effect of the veneral disease, which tho' cured, yet leaves the glands of the uterus and vagina in a relaxed state; perhaps from the quantity of mercury, or the repeated purgation used in the cure, especially when the body is weak and lax.
- 3. Full-grown women are troubled with this Diagnofics. diftemper as well as fuch as are young. The quantity of the running increases upon violent exercile.

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ercise, straining, &c. 'Tis very often white, of a good confiftence, and comes away without pain: yet upon long continuance, its colour proves va. riable, being sometimes white mixed with yel. low, and at others of a thin watery confiftence, greenish, and inclining to black, sharp, corroding, fetid, and occasioning a heat of urine, and fometimes ulcers. If the flux cease during the time of the menstrua, and return again after that is over, the case is commonly deem'd not venereal, but barely the whites. When the running continues long, 'tis apt to cause great weakness, especially in the small of the back, a pale colour in the face, faintness, loss of appetite, nausea, indigestion, sometimes an obstruction of the menstrua, at others an immoderate flux thereof; and the fluor continuing long in weak conftitutions, it sometimes degenerates into a confumption, and proves mortal. 'Tis exceeding difficult to diffinguish the several cases of the fluor albus from a gonorrhea virulenta. The urine is generally viscid, turbid, slimy, and sometimes appears as if there were small threads or hairs mixed therewith: nor does the fediment separate fo freely as in other cases.

Prognoftics.

4. This Disease seldom proves mortal, unless in weak constitutions, when 'tisof long continuance; and so violent as to occasion a dropsy, consumption, a procidentia uteri, and ulcers in the urinary parts; or when the flux is sanious, purulent, setid, or the consequence of the venereal disease. The longer it has remain'd, the more difficult is the cure. 'Tis also of difficult cure, when it proceeds from violent sprains, falls, bruises, &c.

Regimen.

7. The diet ought to be nourishing, or much the same with that prescribed in Consumptions, and consist of broths boiled with rasur. c. c. ebor. rad. tormentil. bistort. consolid. maj. conserv. rosar. rubr. iethyocol. fl. rosar. rubr. gum. arabic.

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n. m. macis, cinnamon. &c. Sago and strengthning gellies, are also of great service in this case, as that of harts-horn, &c. Some, every morning drink, with very good success, a quarter of an ounce of ising glass, dissolved in a pint of milk, and sweetned with sugar. Moderate exercise, and a warm and dry air, with the use of a milk diet, often of themselves prove a cure, after other things have sailed.

6. Bleeding ought here to be omitted, unless cure in general the person be plethoric, or the menses are obstru-and particular. Eted; for fear of weakning the patient too much.

Purgatives are accounted proper; but 'tis thought that calomel ought not to be given along with them, when the flux is in its infancy, appears but in small quantity, and the case is not venereal.

But when it is of long standing, the matter thin, sanious, and seetid; if there be ulcers in the uterus; and particularly if any venereal disorder has preceded, and part of the virulence be supposed still to remain in the body, mercurials ought to take place; and the cure here dissers but little from that of the veneral disease it self, only the cathartics should not be so violent, nor the calomel given in such large doses.

7. Emetics of turpeth. min. repeated once or twice, to cause a revulsion, are often found of great service, and ought in this case, always to precede the use of restringents, as greatly facilitating the cure. But in weak constitutions, or where the case is not very urgent, ipecacuanha may suffice.

8. After proper evacuations, the following bolus may be given to advantage.

By Pulv. rhabarb. 3 ss. conf. fracast. s. m. 3 j. laud. liquid. gut. x. pulv. cinnam. gum. tragacanth. aa 3 ss. syr. de meconio q. s. f. bolus, omni nocte h. s. sumend. ad iv. vel vj. vices.

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9. In the intermediate time,

B. Conserv. rosar. rubr. mithridat. aa 3 is. bol. ver. 3 vj. cret. alb. pulv. sang. dracon. terr. japonic. aa 3 ij. spec. diambr. 3 j. zinzib. 3 ss. macis, gum. tragacanth. aa 9 j. cinnam. 3 ss. pulv. zedoarie 3 j. syr. de symphyt. q. s. ut f. electuar. de quo capiat quantit. n. m. bis quotide, superbibendo cochlear. v. julap. lequent.

B. Ag. Germ. querc. plantag. aa. 3 iv. mirab. 3 ii. Syr. e coral. 3 j. spt. lavendul. comp. 3 ss. m. f. julap.

Be Aq. menth. ceras. nigr. aa 3 iv. cinnam. fort. 3 iij. syr. de rosis sicc. 3 j. spt. lavend. c. 3 ij. m. f. julap.

10. The following electuary may be taken af-

ter the same manner.

B. Confect. fracast. s. m. conserv. aurant. theriac. androm. aa 3 ij. pulv. gnm. tragacanth. rad. rhabarb. troch. de carab. pulv. succin. cinnam. aa 3 j. gum. arabic. coral. rubr. ppt. c. c. lapid. hamatit. Spec. hyoscyam. aa 3 iss. pulv. alum. rup. 3 j. rad. tormentil. pulv. 3ij. syr. zinzib. q. s. m. f. eluctuar. de quo capiat quantit. n. m. bis in die, superbibend. haustum. tinct. rosar. rubr.

11. Or if pills are more agreeable,

Be Gum. arabic. 3 ij. resin. flav. pulv. cinnam. cret. alb. terr. japonic. sang. dracon. alum. rup. pulv. rhabarb. aa 3 ils. bol. armen. 3 ij. terebinth. venet. g. s. f. pilul. x. è qualibet 3]. Sumat Ar, bis vel ter in die superbibend. haustul. vin. rubr.

Or,

Be Pulv. gum. tragacanth. rhabarb aa 3 ij. croc. mart. astring. mastich. lap. hamatit. c. c. ppt. coral. rubr. bol. armen. aa 3 ij. ol. cinnam. gut. x. bals. peruv. 31. terebinth. venet. q. s. ut fiat massa, de qua formentur pilula, scilicet x. è qualibet 3 j. harum deglutiat 5. bis quotidie.

12. The terebinth. è cio, is sometimes given with fuccess in this case; especially if it be con-0. 10

tinued

tinued for a long time. But the following pills are preferable thereto.

Ry Pulv. cinnamom. sacchar. albiss. aa 3 ss. terebinth. venet. 3 j. pulv. glycyrrhiz. q. s. m. f. pilul. viij. ex 3 j. & sumat v, vel vj. mane & sero.

13. If troches be desired,

By Coral. rubr. terr. japonic. bol. armen. cret. alb. lap. hamat. c. c. ppt. äa 3 ss. pulv. gum. arabic. tragacanth. fl. rosar. rubr. äa 3 j. pulv. sacchar. alb. 3 iss. ol. n. m. caryophyl. cinnam. äa gut. v. mucilag. sem. cydonior. q. s. f. trochisci 3 j. pendentes, quorum teneat unum in ore frequenter, ad libitum.

14. When the disorder seems to proceed from When from a wrench or strain, 'tis proper to apply the strain.

following plaster to the small of the back.

By Emp. oxycroc. ad hern. de minio fusc. ãa 3 ij. ol. succin. Ə j. m. & extende super alutam, forma oblong. regioni lumborum applicand.

15. The following liquor may be used for or-

dinary drink.

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R. Lign. Sassafr. guaiac, aa 3 iv. rad. bistort. tormentil. Symphyt. maj. polypod. rad. zedoar. aa 3 iss. cort. aurant. 3 ij. cinnam. zinzib. cort. winter. contus. aa 3 j. coque in cerevis. nov. non ferment. cong. v. ad cong. iv. colatura adde rasur. c. c. ebor. santal. rub. aa 3 iss. heder. terrest. agrimon. aa m. ij. succ. centinod. burs. pastor. millefol. scabios. aa 45 iss. pasul. solis exacinat. 3 xij. f. cerevis. s. a.

R. Lign. sassafr. guaiac. ãa z iv. rasur. c. c. ebor. ãa z ij. santal. rubr. z j. coque in aq. calcis q. s. ut sit colatur. cong. j. sumat 16 ss. ter in die.

16. The following has been used with good

luccels.

R. Gum. arabic. Z ss. iethyocol. 3 ij. conserv. rosar. rub. Z j. cinnamom. contus. 3 j. laet. vaccin. H iss. coque ad H j. & omni mane totum sumat projentaculo.

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17. The following drops may affift in the cure.

R. Tinet. terr. japonic. spt. lavend. c. aa 3 ij. m. Sumat gut. XXX. ter in die, cum cyatho vin. rub.

In leucophlega

18. In leucophlegmatic conftitutions, where matic habits. the glands are obstructed, and want to be deterg'd, terebinthinate medicines, and millepedes, as in case of the jaundice, should be used, before we proceed to reftringents; as also on the inter. mediate days. But if the things hitherto prescrib'd fail of success; if the case be violent or venereal; or if the glands be ulcerous, a salivation must be tried.

19. When the feat of the fluor may be reach'd by externals, the following injection, and fuffitus, may be of use; and also when there is danger of the parts growing ulcerous; in which case

this distemper may prove obstinate.

Be Rad. gentian. aristoloc. long. terr. japonic. as 3 j. gum. myrrh. 3 ij. fol. sabin. fl. rosar. rubr. aa m. j. coque in decoct. hord. & vin. rubr. aa 3 xij. colature 3 xij. adde mel. rosat. tinct. myrrh. as 3 ij. m. f. injectio, utatur bis in die subcalide.

After the use of the injection,

Bl Gum. guaiac. mastich. thuris, gum. juniper. benzoin. oliban. aa 3 ss. lign. aloes, fl. rosar. rub. lign. rhod. aa 3 vj. cinnab. nativ. 3 j. f. pulvis craffus, ex cujus 3 iij. fiat suffitus, mane & sero adhibend.

20. If any running still remains, or where When from a bare relaxati-there is a bare relaxation of the parts, unattended with ulcers, or other violent symptoms,

Be Fol. menth. m. ij flor. balaust rosar. rubr. aa m. j. cort. granator. 3 j. coque in aq. ferrarior. this colature to iss. adde n. m. caryophyl. zinzib. aa 3 il. iterum coque ad to i. cui adde vin. rubr. th ss. ut f. injectio, sape adhibend. vel vapor ejus excipiatur a sella familiari, vel alio commodo modo.

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RELAXATION OF THE LIGAMENTS OF THE UTERUS.

PON the relaxation of the ligaments of Definition. the uterus, there ensue, or are supposed to ensue, three different disorders of the part, viz. a bearing down, a prolapsus and a perversion uteri.

A bearing down of the uterus, is its falling into the vagina; so that its orifice may either be readily perceived with the finger within, or by the eye, without the labia vulva.

A prolapsus uteri, is its falling quite down, and hanging pendulous without the labia vulva; but in such a manner, that no more of the nside than the orifice is visible to the eye.

But when the uterus falls down thus low, and sat the same time turn'd inside outwards, and tangs pendulous downwards like a sleshy bag, with a rugged unequal surface, the case is call'd perversio uteri.

2. These disorders may proceed from violent Cause. notions, falls, vehement coughing, sneezing, a ong continuation of the fluor albus, &c. especially when women are in years. They appear nost frequent in women with child, from the veight that presses and bears hard upon the terus; but especially if the setus be dead, ies in a wrong posture, or happens to be vioently extracted. They may likewise happen, when the secundines strongly adhere to the terus, or proceed from moles, and salse conceptions; as also from violent throws in time of devery, &c.

3. A bearing down is known by a great weight ressing towards the pudendum, when the person ands upright; the pain is very violent upon fitting

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fitting still, or igoing to stool, especially about the region of the os pubis, and os sacrum; and this in proportion to the degree of this disorder. The urine comes away with difficulty and smarting pain. A bloody moisture ouzes through the sleshy bag which hangs pendulous without the vulva. Lastly, it is to be observed, that tho' a relaxation may happen, in common, to women in all circumstances, yet a true prolapsion seldom appears, and a perversion never, but upon delivery, or immediately after.

Prognoftics.

4. A common relaxation is feldom dangerous, tho' 'tis most so with women that are with child, and here cured with greater difficulty than in others: sometimes occasioning convulsions, fevers, and death it self. A prolapsio uteri is attended with danger, if not foon replaced; the part being very apt to mortify. A perversio uteri is much more dangerous for the same reason The patient being young, and the relaxation recent, the case is reckon'd of easier cure than when otherwise; and the easier if the patient is not pregnant. If there be fuch a thing as a rupture of the ligaments, the case is deem'd incurable: and lastly, it is so much the worse, as it hinders the person from walking, prevents conception, endangers abortion, and obstructs the menstrual flux.

Regimen.

5. The patient ought to avoid all violent motion, indulge rest, and lye supine, especially if she be with child. Coughing, and the like, should, if possible, be prevented. The weight of the Child ought to be supported by a large bandage, tyed round the abdomen. The drink may be red-wine and water, mum, spruce-beer, and cossee, &c. The diet should be somewhat austere, of a strengthening nature, and not too liquid.

6. In case of a simple bearing down, and the Cure of the bear erson be plethoric, bleed; and especially if any ring down. ime gone with child.

Restringent injections may afterwards be used

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R. Flor. rosar. rub. balaustior. cortic. granat. aa.
ij. gum. myrrh. 3 j. insunde & coque in vin. rubr.
xij. & colature 3 viii. sint pro injectione.

7. If the patient be costive, a gentle glyster pay also be given; but should not be often re-

eated without great necessity.

The internals should be of the restringent ind, and detersives ought to be sparingly sed: but if the glands of the uterus are soul, and require their assistance, let them be mixed ith astringents of the terebinthinous kind. The stringents proper in this case are not mateally different from those prescrib'd in the diarable, immoderate flux of the hæmorrhoids, voliting of blood, and gonorrhæa simplex, to which e therefore refer.

8. If there be a real prolapsion of the uterus, prolapsius uteri.
ne part should immediately be replaced; and
gentle glyster, if there be occasion, admini-

red.

If the uterus be swell'd or inflamed, a fotus of arm red wine may first be used; then with a st, fine linen rag, it is gently, by degrees, to replaced; the patient at that time lying pine, with her hips rais'd somewhat high. Ster 'tis replaced, the patient must keep her d for five or fix weeks; her hips being connually kept elevated, and the legs somewhat cross, and join'd together; during which time, d, if there be occasion, after it, some advise the wearing of a pessary; the most approved and whereof, is that made of cork, either round somewhat angular, with a hole in the middle, give passage to the urine and menstrua.

G g o. When

... When a prolapsus uteri seems to be occasion'd by the long continuance of the fluor albus, it must be treated with due regard thereto, in the manner formerly mention'd under that head; and particularly the fuffitus there prescrib'd may be of very great service in this case. See pag. 440. Here, likewife, the use of astringents must be continued for some time, along with a de. coction of guaiacum wood; or a little of the gum of that wood may be taken in a small quantity, to considerable advantage, every night, when the patient goes to reft.

Perversio uteri. 10. The perversio uteri, as 'tis call'd, is a very rare case, and there are those who question, if it ever happens at all; tho' there is little dispute as to the phenomena; which are much the same as if the case were real. If it should hap pen, it ought to be replaced, as foon as possible in its natural state, after the manner, and with the cautions abovemention'd: a proper course of astringent medicines being continued, with all the possible advantages of rest and posture, for a confiderable time. If this treatment proves unfuccessful, all that we find farther done, is only to contrive a proper bandage for the whole abdomen, or a convenient truss, to keep the part in its proper fituation, when 'tis replaced; great caution being used, lest by straining, or other wife, it should again be forced from its feat.

INFLAMMATION OF THE UTERUS VAGINA, OC.

THE uterus, vagina, or labia vulva, some Defintiion and I. times happen to be inflamed and tume o be Caufe. fied, from an obstruction to the circulation of asy the blood, in the vessels of those parts; or a exercise rupture, or erosion thereof, proceeding from a plus he m

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thora, a weakness of the parts, or a catching of cold during the time of the menstrual discharge, or from the internal use of cantharides, irritating pessaries, or the like. It may also be caused by hurts or contusions of the parts, hard labours, injuries receiv'd in delivery, the pressure of the fætus, retention of the lochia, &c.

2. An inflammation of these parts, is usually Diagnostics. attended with a tumor, heat, pain, a suppression of urine, a fever, difficulty of respiration, a vomiting, and the hiccup. If it proceed from an obstruction of the menses, a fetid ichor is usually discharged upon the part; and, upon inspection, fometimes a redness and tumefaction may be observed about the vagina, or orifice of the uterus. If it proceed from a hard and difficult abour, most of the symptoms beforementioned appear in a greater degree; with a tumor, or inflammation of the whole abdomen; upon which convultions generally fucceed, and prove moral.

3. Inflammations in the external parts of the Prognoffice. udendum, or vagina, are not fo dangerous as hole in those of the uterus it self; and if they proceed those from violent exercise, a plethora, &c. less dangreat difficult labour; the consequence whereof, if there of timely remedied, being either a scirrhous, bostinate tumor, or oftentimes death it self; hose of the uterus it self; and if they proceed bstinate tumor, or oftentimes death it self; specially when attended with convulsions, hicups, coldness of the extremities, cold sweats, RUS, Fc.

4. A slender and thin diet, of a perspirative Regimen. lature, confifting of broths, gruels, panada, &c. is fome were thought the most proper. Flesh-meat is not tume o be allowed, or but feldom, and fuch as is of ion of asy digestion, and boil'd rather than roasted.
or a exercise is hardly allowable in this case; and a a ple he more the patient keeps in bed the better. Too much

Gg 2

Disorders of the Uterus. PART II.

much sleep is here preferable to too little. Malt liquors are thought improper in this case; and wine is allowable only in small quantities.

cure in general 5. Bleeding appears to be a proper thing in and particular all inflammations of the uterus, and parts adjacent; and the quantity of blood extracted by phlebotomy, may here be somewhat larger than is usually taken away, in case the menstru-

al flux is at all obstructed.

6. Lenient purges, after the use of phlebotomy, may prove serviceable. So likewise may refrigerating emulsions, and ptisans prepared with gum. arabic. sal. prunel. syr. limon. spt. nitridulc. &c. and drank of plentifully.

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7. In the mean time, injections and lotions are not to be omitted. The following will serve

in either capacity.

Re Decott. hord. Ho ss. gum. arab. Z ss. fol. malv. m. j. coque parum, & colatura adde tinctur. myrrh. spt. vin. camphorat. aa Z j. trochis. alb. rhas. Zij. opii A j. m. f. injectio.

B. Aq. plantagin. aq. calcis aa th ss. mel. rosat. 3 ij. m. f. lotio.

8. Or, if unguents, in their natural form, may be immediately apply'd to the feat of the dif-

order,

Be Ung. diapomphol. alb. camphorat. desiccativ. rub tutia aa 3 j. camphor. 3 ij. opii 3 j. lap. calami nar. 3 ss. m. f. unguent. cujus parum parti inflammata applicetur subinde.

9. Where there is no excoriation, the follow-

ing fomentation may prove serviceable.

B. Latt. vaccin. Z iv. spt. vin. camphorat. tintiur croc. laudan. liquid. aa Z ss. m. f. fotus, cum panni linteis calide adhibend. pro re nata.

Or,

Be Acet. vin. alb. spt. vin. camphorat. aa zij. op solut. z j. m. f. fotus in eundem finem. d

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It commonly happens in this case, that perspirative remedies are more serviceable, and less dangerous or painful, than those of a repelling nature. For which reason, the sotus's, injections, or the like external forms, should rather be charged with warm ingredients, than such as are barely antiphlogistic, on account of their cooling property.

pedes, and terebinthinate medicines may be used occasionally. But in order to cause a revulsion of humors from the part, and hasten the cure, it will sometimes be convenient to exhibit an emetic, and repeat it twice or thrice at proper intervals. In case of great uneafiness and want of rest, 'tis proper to give opiates internally, as there shall be occasion.

difficult labour; warm white-wine, or milk, with a little spirit of wine, may be injected frequently. But if the lochia are stopp'd, their flux must be promoted, especially if this obstruction originally gave rise to the disorder, before we can resonably hope for a cure.

Scirrhous Tumors, and Cancerous Ulcers in the Uterus.

Scirrhous tumor in the uterus, is a swelling Definition. of the glands therof, whereby their bulk or substance is preternaturally augmented; and if the scirrhous tumor come to suppurate, 'tis generally term'd a cancerous ulcer.

2. This may have the same cause, in general, Cause. as a scirrhosity in the liver, or any other glandulous part: but in particular, it may proceed from a suppression of the menses, or lochia, from G g 3 moles,

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moles, from a hard labour, or violence done to the uterus, in extracting the fætus.

Diagnoftics.

3. The figns of a scirrhous tumor in the uterus are, a hardness and refistance in the region thereof; with a fense of weight, as tho' the uterus were going to fall down into the pudendum; which is chiefly observable when the patient stands upright: but upon fitting or lying, the weight presses the intestinum rectum. This generally subfists without a fever, or violent pan; which diffinguishes it from an inflammation of the same part. If it proceeds from obstructions, 'tis known by the symptoms that precede or accompany it. If it affects the neck of the uterus, 'tis known by that part being increafed in bulk, and feeling hard to the touch; and if it has feized the bottom of the uterus, it may be felt by preffing the hand upon the region of the os pubis. 'Tis distinguished from a mole, because in the latter, if the menses flow at all, it is very irregularly; the breafts swell, and sometimes contain milk; but in the case of a firrhous tumor in the uterus, if the menses appear, they flow regularly, and at their usual periods; and the breafts are now generally less than ordinary. When this tumor is inclinable to degenerate into a cancer or ulcer, the pain augments, grows acute, sharp and pricking; and if the tumor is in the neck of the uterus, appears unequal, not unlike a cluster of grapes, and of a livid, or black colour; the veins furrounding it are blackish, swell'd, and appear as so many roots proceeding from it; and lastly, when it suppurates, or turns into a cancerous ulcer, it ouzes out a fanious matter, of a brown or blackish colour, very fetid, not unfrequently purulent, or mixed with blood; and fometimes, if any of the large veffels should be corroded, such a quantity of blood flows, as endangers the patient's life.

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To these symptoms may be added a lurking sever, anxiety, nausea, heat in the pudendum, sharpness of the urine, &c. It is observable, that these cancers often happen after the time of child-bearing, and that of the menses, is over.

and so much the more as they are large, hard, and of long standing, join'd with a scrophulous constitution. The event of them is always uncertain. Cancers in the uterus are said to be incurable, whether in the state of a tumor or ulcers; and the rather on account of the continual discharge of viscid humors upon the part: yet some have lived under scirrhosities and cancers in the uterus for a considerable time, and seem'd, at last, to owe their deaths to other causes.

5. A slender diet is here the most proper. All Regimen. spirituous liquors, particularly those brewed with malt, are thought to be hurtful. A diet-drink, prepared with the drying woods, is allowed a proper liquor to be drank constantly in this case. The food ought to be light, and easy of

digestion; and the exercise moderate.

6. If the patient be plethoric, the menses sup-cure in the pressed, or lately gone for good, 'tis proper to state of a Tumor begin the cure with phlebotomy; and afterwards to exhibit a few lenient purgatives. detergent medicines are thought of efficacy enough to wear away the obstruction in the glands of the uterus, they may be much the same with those prescrib'd in case of the jaundice. If the disorder prove obstinate, it may be very convement to exhibit two or three emetics of turpeth. min. to make a revulfion. And during the use of fuch means, if the pain is violent, it must be appeased by opiates, given at proper intervals. But f nothing of this kind takes effect, a falivation may be recommended. The better to prepare the body for which, it would be very proper that

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moles, from a hard labour, or violence done to the uterus, in extracting the fætus.

Diagnoftics.

3. The figns of a scirrhous tumor in the uterus are, a hardness and refistance in the region thereof; with a fense of weight, as tho' the uterus were going to fall down into the pudendum; which is chiefly observable when the patient stands upright: but upon sitting or lying, the weight presses the intestinum rectum. This generally subfists without a fever, or violent pan; which diffinguishes it from an inflammation of the same part. If it proceeds from obstructions, 'tis known by the symptoms that or accompany it. If it affects the neck of the uterus, 'tis known by that part being increafed in bulk, and feeling hard to the touch; and if it has feized the bottom of the uterus, it may be felt by preffing the hand upon the region of the os pubis. 'Tis distinguished from a mole, because in the latter, if the menses flow at all, it is very irregularly; the breafts swell, and sometimes contain milk; but in the case of a firrhous tumor in the uterus, if the menses appear, they flow regularly, and at their usual periods; and the breafts are now generally less than ordinary. When this tumor is inclinable to degenerate into a cancer or ulcer, the pain augments, grows acute, sharp and pricking; and if the tumor is in the neck of the uterus, appears unequal, not unlike a cluster of grapes, and of a livid, or black colour; the veins furrounding it are blackish, swell'd, and appear as so many roots proceeding from it; and lastly, when it suppurates, or turns into a cancerous ulcer, it ouzes out a sanious matter, of a brown or blackish colour, very fetid, not unfrequently purulent, or mixed with blood; and fometimes, if any of the large veffels should be corroded, such a quantity of blood flows, as endangers the patient's life. 0

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To these symptoms may be added a lurking sever, anxiety, nausea, heat in the pudendum, sharpness of the urine, &c. It is observable, that these cancers often happen after the time of child-bearing, and that of the menses, is over.

4. All scirrhous tumors are of difficult cure, Prognostics. and so much the more as they are large, hard, and of long standing, join'd with a scrophulous constitution. The event of them is always uncertain. Cancers in the uterus are said to be incurable, whether in the state of a tumor or ulcers; and the rather on account of the continual discharge of viscid humors upon the part: yet some have lived under scirrhosities and cancers in the uterus for a considerable time, and seem'd, at last, to owe their deaths to other causes.

5. A slender diet is here the most proper. All Regimen. spirituous liquors, particularly those brewed with malt, are thought to be hurtful. A diet-drink, prepared with the drying woods, is allowed a proper liquor to be drank constantly in this case. The food ought to be light, and easy of

digestion; and the exercise moderate.

6. If the patient be plethoric, the menses sup-cure in the pressed, or lately gone for good, 'tis proper to state of a Tumor begin the cure with phlebotomy; and afterwards to exhibit a few lenient purgatives. detergent medicines are thought of efficacy enough to wear away the obstruction in the glands of the uterus, they may be much the same with those prescrib'd in case of the jaundice. If the disorder prove obstinate, it may be very convenient to exhibit two or three emetics of turpeth. min. to make a revultion. And during the use of fuch means, if the pain is violent, it must be appeased by opiates, given at proper intervals. But if nothing of this kind takes effect, a falivation may be recommended. The better to prepare the body for which, it would be very proper that G g 4

Disorders of the Uterus. PART II.

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the patient should, for several days before, use a semicupium, or warm-bath of milk and water; for this is supposed to have a power of resolving and softening scirrhous tumors.

In that of an Ulcer.

7. When the tumor comes to suppuration, and turns to an ulcer, it may be deterged with the following injection.

Decott. hord. 15 j. bals. sulphur. terebinthinat. capiv. terebinth. venet. aa 3 ss. bals. peruv. 3 ij. m.

f. injectio, bis terve quotidie adhibend.

Proper cathartics ought in this case to be repeated at due intervals; and upon occasion an
emetic of turpeth. min. unless a salivation be complied with; which may probably effect the cure:
proper regard being had to the ulcer during the

time of Iputation, and after that is over.

8. The matter of the ulcer sometimes proving highly corrosive, eats away the adjacent blood-vessels of the part; whence a violent hæmorrhage may easily ensue: to stop which, 'tis proper the patient should always have in readiness some such as the following styptic, to be applied with pledgets occasionally.

R. Aq. cale. vin. rub. aa 3 iv. acet. opt. 3 ij. vitriol. rom. alum. rup. aa 3 vj. sacchar. saturn. 3 ij. m. f.

Solutio.

But if this should prove very painful in the application, bolsters dipt in hot oil of turpentine

may be used instead thereof.

9. Ulcers frequently seat themselves in the neck, and but seldom at the bottom of the uterus; and are very apt to proceed from some venereal cause. All of them are difficult of cure, because of the natural humidity of the part. When they happen at the bottom of the uterus, they are not otherwise reached to advantage, than by injections: The proper ingredients whereof, are such as bals. peruv. bals. sulphur. terebinthinat. tinst. myrch &c. But when ulcers happen in the neck of the

SECT. I. Disorders of the Uterus.

the uterus, and the matter is sanious, they may be dressed once a day with the following unguent.

By Liniment. arcai 3 iss. pracipitat. rub. lavigat. myrrb. rad. aristoloch. long. aa 3 j. bals. peruv. 3 ss.

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10. And in order to facilitate the cure,

R. Cinnab. antimon. I. gum. guaiac. Is. cons. cynosbat. q. s. f. bolus, omni nocte h. s. sumend. per aliquot septimanas.

In the mean time turbith vomits, mercurial purgatives, and sudorific diet-drinks, may be used

occafionally.

GANGRENE and MORTIFICATION in the Uterus.

A Gangrene of the uterus is a beginning mortification either of some part, or of the whole thereof; which when compleat, and the part so mortified, that it has no sensation, is called sphacelus or sideratio.

2. It may proceed from inflammations, abscesses, scirrhosity or ulcers; as also from the fætus pressing hard upon the uterus, or moles adhering thereto; from the corruption of a dead fætus, retention of the secundies, virulent ulcers, venereal disorders, the fluor albus, blows, bruises, &c.

3. When a gangrene first begins in the uterus, Diagnosties. there is a greater heat felt in the part than usual; the pulse is weak and quick; the parts affected at length grow cold, soft, livid and black, like to a dead and corrupted carcase; and when the case is turn'd to a sphacelation, they remain without any sense of feeling, either when cut or prickt with a sharp instrument, whilst a fetid and cadaverous steam exhales from them.

4. A gangrene in the bottom or body of the Prognosties.

uterus is deemed incurable, and generally proves

mortal;

Regimen.

Cure.

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mortal; but when in the neck thereof, or vagina, it may be extirpated; but not the entire uterus, with safety, as some have imagined.

5. The diet here should be slender, somewhat

acid, warm, and stimulating.

6. Internal medicines appear to be but of little force in the cure. However, proper decoctions of the woods may be tried; together with strong cardiacs and alexipharmics. With these may be joined externally the following injection.

Be Tinct. myrrh. spt. vin. camphorat. mel. agyptiac.

spt. sal. armoniac. aa 3 ij. m. f. injectio.

Pledgets also dipt in this liquor may be applied hot to the part; which having been scarified, may be dressed with ung. agyptian bals. sulphur. terebinth. or ol. terebinth. made warm. Some touch the part with the lunar caustic, others recommend the actual cautery; and between whiles the following fotus may do some service.

7. B. Rad. aristoloch. long. gentian. aa 3 j. fol. absinth. com. nicotian. scord. aa m. ij. sem. urtic. urent. 3 j. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colature 16 is. addetinct. myrrh. spt. vin. camphorat. spt. sal. armoniac. tinctur. cantharid. aa 3 is. m. f. fotus, vel injectio

frequenter calide adhibend.

But where the thing is practicable, 'tis the furest way immediately to cut out the mortified part; which has sometimes been done with good success.

STERILITY.

Definition.

Sterility is such a state of the body, as indisposes it, upon the use of the natural means, to conceive or propagate the species.

Caufe.

2. The causes of sterility are various; as the want of a proper age; a hestic, hydropic, or severish sickly habit; an obstruction, tumor, callosity, cicatrix, or distortion of the the uterus; an

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bstruction or defect of the menses; the fluor albus, which by continuing long, may greatly relax he glands of the uterus; an inability to retain and cherish the semen virile; the omentum pressing upon the orifice of the uterus, and closing it up; and lastly, a straitness or imperviousness of the vagina and uterus.

Sterility may also proceed from some defect in he male; as a seminal weakness; want of a due rection; virulent or ill cured venereal cases, fast

iving, a worn out constitution, &c.

3. When a tumor actually appears in the ute-Diagnofics. ine vessels; when the menses are obstructed; when the fluor albus has continued long; when the atient is very fat or bulky, and by the use f proper means does not conceive; these sympoms may be esteemed causes or signs of steility. If the labia pudendi, or the entrance of he vagina, are closed, it is manifest to the fight; ut when the orifice of the uterus is thut up, 'tis nore difficult to be known, while the patient is ery young, till about the time of menstruation; pon which, great pain and heaviness are felt in he uterine vessels, occasioned by the detention of he matter of the menstrual flux; the abdomen wells, the patient becomes fickly; and fomeimes a tumor is form'd in the cavity of the uterus. The other figns or causes of sterility may best e known by proper inquiry from the person conern'd; compar'd with what may be learnt by nspection.

4. 'Tis very unsafe to prognosticate a suture prognostics. terility from one that is present; even tho' here be a total obstruction of the menses, or a ong continued fluor albus, &c. But if once we re certain that it happens on account of ulcers, allosities, &c. in the parts, it may not be ash to say that conception is impracticable, till hose are removed. When there is a total want

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of erection, or of semen on the side of the male, generation is on all hands declared impossible; and the case generally thought incurable. When the vagina is naturally impersorated, as sometimes happens in new-born children, it proves mortal in a sew days time, without the manual operation; upon account of the detention of the urine. If the uterus be naturally closed with a membrane, it may be of ill consequence, unless cut away before matrimony, or the first eruption of the menses. Callosities also and tumors of the parts are dangerous; and often attended with bad circumstances.

Regimen.

5. Where sterility seems owing to any particular distemper, the regimen to be observed must have regard thereto. But when it happens thro' a seminal weakness, or want of erection, the diet should be nourishing, subastringent, easy of digestion, and moderately seasoned. Strong broths, gellies, sago, &c. are here thought proper. The exercise should be moderate; the air clear and cool; the sleep not over-much; and great moderation should be used, for some time, in the conjugal affair.

Cure in general

6. Preparatory to the general cure of sterility, it is proper to use evacuations, unless any particular symptom forbid them; such as phlebotomy, lenient purgatives, and a gentle emetic, especially if the person be plethoric, or cacochymic; because most of the medicines to be prescribed, in this case, being aromatic, or highly nourishing, they may otherwise bring on inflammatory disorders, as the pleurisy, peripneumonia, &c.

7. After due evacuations,

Rad. satyr. eryng. condit. aa z j. pulv. cinnamom. sem. sem. sem. semicul. dul. zinzib. condit. aa z ss. rad. contrayerv. radic. angelic. hispanic. macis aa z j. troch. viper. z j. succ. kerm. z vj. tinct. cantharid. z ss. syr. caryophyl. q. s. s. electuarium, cujus sumat quantit. n. m.

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n. m. major. omni nocte, summo mane, & hora 5ta p. m. superbibend. cochlear. iij. vini sequentis.

Re Vin. canarin. Ho iv. caryophyl, n. m. piper. long. sem. cardamom. minor. rad. serpentar. virgin. cocci-

nel. aa 3 iss. syr. è corticib. citri 3 iv. m.

Or.

8. By Conserv. flavend. aurant. 3 j. theriac. androm. confect. alkerm. aa 3 ss. spec. diambr. cortic. winteran. pulv. croc. sem. cardamom. min. pulv. carui, n.m. serpent. virgin. caryophyl. aromatic. aa 3 j. carn. viper. 3 j. syr. balsamic. q. s. f. electuarium, cujus sumat quant. n. m. ter in die superbibend. cochlear. iv. insusion. sequent.

R Pulv. cinnam. 3 j. sem. fænicul. dulc. contus. fl. lavendul. ãa 3 ss. rad. angelic. hispan. zinzib. contrayerv. macis, coccinel. ãa 3 iss. vin. canarin. Hiv. infunde s. a. & colatura adde syr. croc. caryophyl. ãa 3 ij.

9. If bolusses are defired,

R. Pulv. croc. spec. diambr. rad. contrayerv. aa gr. v. ol. cinnamon. gut. ij. confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus.

R. Rad. angelic. bispanic. pulv. cinnam. castor. sal. viper. āa gr. v. mithridat. Ə ij. ol. n. m. gut. ij. syr. caryophyl. q. s. m. f. bolus.

Be Rad. serpent. virgin. spec. dianthûs, pulv. carni, n. m. ãa gr. v. ol. caryophyl. gut. 1. theriac. androm. Эij. syr. è. corticib. citri q. s. f. bolus.

R Coccinel. zinzib. pulv. lign. aloes, caryophyl. macis aa gr. iv. ol. fænicul. gut. ij. balf. peruv. gut. iv. conferv. aurant. 3 ij. fyr. croci q. f. f. bolus, quem sumat omni nocte, & summo mane, ad quindecem vices, cum cochlear. aliquot vin. canarin. vel haust. sequent.

R Aq. ceras. nigr. 3 ij. mirab. 3 vj. syr. è cortic. citri 3 vj. tinct. cantharid. gut. iij. m. f. haustus.

Alfo,

10. Be Spt. hormin. croc. castor. tinet. cantharid.

aa 3 j. m. sumat gut. x. bis in die, e quovis vehiculo
appropriat.

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d. controch. l. 3 fs. quantit.

72. m.

Or,

Be Tinet. croc. sal. volat. oleos. tinet. castor. cantharid. aa 3 j. m. sumat ut supra, cum cochlear. iv. julap. sequent.

R Aq. cinnamom. fort. epidem. mirab. aa 3 ij. aq. ceras. nigr. menth. lact. alex. aa 3 iv. spt. lavend. c. spt. croc. aa 3 ij. syr. e cortic. citri 3 iss. m. f. julapium.

11. The following powder may answer the same intention, without the assistance of cantha-rides.

Be Balf. tolutan. gum. styrac. fl. lavendul. aa 3 ss. carn. viper. pulv. 3 ij. pulv. cinnam. 3 iij. cort. winteran. 3 ij. pulv. croc. castor. galang. min. sem. scenicul. dulc. carui aa 3 is. fl. benzoin. rael. zinzib. piper. long. contrayerv. sem. cardam. min. spec. diambr. dianth. caryophyl. n. m. macis, aa 3 j. m. s. pulvis, cujus doss sit 3 i. bis in die, cum aliquo liquore appropriat.

12. If lozenges are more agreeable,

BY Pulv. aromatic. pracedent. Succ. kerm. Sacchar. albi aa z ij. spir. lavend. c. z ss. mucilag. gummi tragacanth. q. s. f. troch. parv. s. a. quorum teneat unum in ore frequenter.

13. The following tincture is excellent.

Rad. angelic. hispanic. contrayerv. serpentar. virgin. zinzib. capsul. siliquos. sem. cardamom. min. aa 3 vj. n. m. caryophyl. aa 3 iij. macis, coccinel. aa 3 is. spt. hormin. lavend. comp. castor. croci aa 46 j digere s. a.

Be Hujus tinctura 3 ss. tinct. catharid. 3 j. m. su-

mat gut. xij. bis vel ter in die.

14. Some patients may be induced to take a glass of the following clear, grateful water, who will not so readily comply with other forms.

R. Rad. angelic. hispan. galang.min. ireos florent. rad. raphan. rustic. dracontij aa zij. herb. hormin. melis. aa m. vj. sl. lavendul. m. iv. sem. fænicul. dulc. carui, cardamom. maj. castor. croc. cinnamom. aa z j. bacc. junip. z ij. caryophyl. n. m. aa z ss. spt. vin. gallici opt.

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cong. ij. aq. fontan. q. s distellentur cong. ij. quibus adde

facchar. alb. ad gratiam conciliand.

15. The cantharides in the foregoing prescriptions, may either be omitted, or their quantity diminished, or augmented, as the case requires; the dose of them here being adapted to ordinary cases: but if they should at any time cause a dyfury, or strangury, they are directly to be laid aside, and gum. arabic. to be added to the broths, emulfions, &c. made use of.

16. Perfumes are here purposely omitted, because they disagree with most constitutions; but where they are grateful, musk, civet, or the effence of ambergrease, may be added to the com-

positions.

17. Where there is a sufficient erection, and only the femen is wanting, all stimulating and aromatic medicines are to be omitted, and the cure attempted with proper balfamics, and a nourishing diet; which should, in this case, always be ordered along with the cardiacs and stimulating medicines.

18. During the use of internals, we must not

omit externals.

R Ung. martiat. 3 1]. ol. n. m. per express. 3 i]. tinct. castor. 3 ss. m. f. liniment. cum quo inungatur pudendum subinde.

Or, Be Ung. nervin. 3 1]. ol. macis per express. 3iss, balf.

peruvian. 3 ij. ol. lavendul. chym. caryophyl. rhodii aa gut. iv. m. in eundem u um.

R Ol. Palma Zij. ol. majoran. origan. cymin. menth.

aa gut. v. tinet. caftor 31s.m.

If the liniments are defired yet more stimulating, to any of the above mentioned may be added tinct. cantharid. 3 ifs. vel 3 ij. occasionally.

19. Pessaries for the same purpose may be prepared as follows; and used as occasion shall equire. By Mel.

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R. Mel. opt. 3 ss. pulv. n. m. castor. caryophyl. aa Dj. pulv. fol. laur. q. s. f. glans debitæ formæ, subdatur & detineatur per duas vel tres horas, subnoctem.

Or.

Re Mithrid. 3 vj. pulv. fol. menth. q. s. m. in eundem finem.

20. But as this ancient form is almost abolish'd, instead thereof may be conveniently us'd

· fuch an injection as the following.

Re Caryophyl. aromatic. n. m. zinzib. rad. angelic. hispanic. aa 3 j. lign. aloes, macis, sem. cardamom. aa 3 j. fol. menth. m. i. infunde in vin. alb. # j. coque lento igne in vase clauso ad 3 xij. & colatura

injiciantur 3 ij. tepide omni nocte h. s.

- 21. When the parts abound with moisture, restringent or aromatic sumigations may be used to advantage, as in case of the fluor albus; the ingredients proper for this purpose are styrax calamit. cort. caryophyl. pulv. n. m. castor. zinzib. rad. angelic. hispanic. caryophyl. aromat. galang. &c.
- 22. Where other things have fail'd, the cold bath has been found of fervice; especially in leucophlegmatic constitutions. A journey to Bath, Tunbridge, &c. with a course of waters, has also been attended with success.

So much for the cure of sterility in general.

Occult sterility. 23. There is a certain occult species of sterility, that cannot safely be attributed to the causes before assigned, or to any particular cause at all. Sometimes no manner of defect is discoverable, on the side either of the male or semale; and yet they shall, against their wills, remain without issue. This has given occasion for very odd conjectures; as to the possible cause of sterility; when neither party appears to be in fault. Some have recourse to incantation for this purpose; and amulets, charms, and magic

SECT. I. Diforders of the Uterus.

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nagic rites are prescrib'd for the cure. Exterlal remedies have been used in all ages, for elief in this case; and where the notion of heir virtue is strong, it may not be amiss to omply therewith. The following ingredients, being sewed up in a proper cestus, may be wore bout the waste, at the same time that well adaped medicines are taken internally.

R. Rad. eryng. zedoar. dictam. alb. ireos. fl. aa ss. rad. contrayerv. zinzib. aa 3 ij herb. menth. ajor. hormin. aa m ss. sem. coriand. caryophyl. per. long. fl. anthos, cort. aurant. santal. citrin. castor. ot. croci, sal. vol. armoniac. aa 3 j. m. f. pulvis crassus

rico inserend. & pro cingulo gestand.

R Rad. angelic. hispan. galang. minor. satyrji äa ss. herb. meliss. scord. lavendul. äa mss. gum. nzoin. sal. volat. armon. sem. cardamom. min. n. m. n. aloes, gum. styrac. cort. limon. äa 3 ij. m. in ndem sinem.

If the cestus be desired more stimulating, add mharid. Dij. mosch. zibeth. & ambra gris. aa Dss.

here perfumes are agreeable.

24. If the patient appears to be leucophleg- In leucophlegatic, 'tis proper to mix chalybeates along with matic habits. It is fimulating aromatics made use of.

If the uterus be indisposed thro' weakness, re-Indispositions xation, or the fluor albus, to retain the semen, of the uterus, toper astringent somentations, or sumigations, or ay prove serviceable; being used as in the fluor bus.

When the case appears to proceed from the From the wentmereal taint, an obstruction of the menstrua, real taint, &c. cers, callosities, &c. a due regard must be had ereto, before any cure can reasonably be exsted.

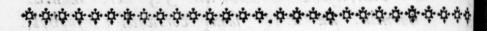
25. When the labia valva grow together, they e to be cautiously separated by incision, and e sides kept asunder for some time, by rags H h

Disorders attending Pregnancy. PART II.

dipt in a proper unguent. And if the mouth of the uterus is closed, a proper cannula, or pessary of cork, cased over with wax, might be intro-

duced to keep it open.

When the vagina, or uterus, happens to be diforted; when the persons concern'd are over. fat, unweildy, or the like; such cases must be remedied by a proper regimen, posture and bandage, fuited to the cause respectively.



SECT. II.

DISORDERS OF PREGNANT WOMEN,

Temporary dis- 1. eases attending pregnancy.

ATHEN a woman becomes pregnant, or hath actually conceived, various fym. ptoms are apt to follow; all which may be confider'd as so many temporary diseases.

2. If the conjugal act hath been perform'd advantageous circumstances, and some days after a small pain is perceiv'd about the navel, attended with some gentle commotions in the bottom of the abdomen; if within one two, three, or even four months after, but espe cially if within the first or second, the mense cease to flow, as it were spontaneously, or prove much less in quantity than usual, without any apparent cause, there is a great probability that the woman has actually conceived: and upor the first failure of this kind, she begins to coun the series of her weeks, without taking notice of the time before elapsed. After this, o between the second and third month, but ge nerally about the third, the motions of the embryo become perceptible to the mother; who fid is then often troubled with a nausea, vomiting loathing, longing, or a craving for uncommo thing

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things, or for large quantities of fuch as are common. About this time, or not long after the Their begintotal suppression of the menses, the breasts be- ning and ingin to swell, grow hard, painful, and contain crease. a little milk. The nipples also become larger, firmer, and darker colour'd; a yellowish livid circle appearing about them. The eyes feem funk and hollow, with the whites dull and thickish. During the two first months of pregnancy, the woman grows thinner and smaller; the abdomen also being depress'd; tho' it afterwards diftends, and grows gradually larger. 'Tis reckon'd a fure diagnostic of pregnancy, if, upon examination, the orifice of the uterus proves to be exactly closed; while the body thereof is equally distended, in proportion to the time elapsed, from the first suppression of the menstrual flux; but especially if the neck of the uterus feels prominent, and pointed like the-stalk end of a pear, but flattens gradually, and at length subsides, or, as it were, becomes one with the round body of the uterus it self; tho' this will not happen till near the time of delivery. There are no certain figns to inform us, whether a woman goes with a boy or a set especial; only the former is said to be more restricted in his confinement than the latter. Nor will every one venture his reputation, by preput any tending to say, whether a woman goes with more than one child; but some form a judged upon ment hereof from the uncommon magnitude to coun of the abdomen, when there is no dropsy sufficiently is discoverable along the middle of the abdomen, but go with a prominence on each side thereof; especially if the woman seels various motions on both fides of her.

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3. 'Tis usual for women to have a difficult labour of their first child; and especially if they are past their youth. The bearing of many children, and particularly if it be without confiderable intervals, subjects women to the hysteric disease, or a consumption; and the more so, if they are of a weak conflitution. Twins oc. cafion more danger and difficulty, than a fingle birth. Unnatural labours are usually attended with danger; which always rifes in proportion to the violence of the preceding, present, and fubsequent symptoms.

The Regimen to during Pregnancy.

4. During the time of pregnancy, every thing to be observed that might any way prove offensive, as all difagreeable fights, smells, &c. ought to be care fully avoided. The air, if possible, should neither be too hot nor cold; but mild and cool clear and refreshing. Red wine is thought proper liquor at this time; especially in case of nausea and vomiting. Particular regard must be had to gratify the longing of pregnant women, for the fafety both of the child and the mother The Food in general, should be light, and easy of digeftion; but in case any uncommon, or even extravagant thing should be eagerly crave for, it must be allowed; a denial thereof have ing been found of dangerous consequence. Ref and fleep are to be indulged; and the exercise or motion, should upon no account be violent especially for the first two or three month after conception, to prevent miscarriage; as all towards the time of delivery, that the labour may not be render'd difficult and dangerous by a wrong fituation of the child. The passion of the mind, as anger, fear, furprize and joy should be kept under due regulation, and neve fuffer'd to rife too high; because they in the case frequently endanger a miscarriage. If the mother be fanguine, or at all subject to inflan

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SECT. II. Disorders attending Pregnancy.

matory distempers, it may be very proper, now and then, to breathe a vein, during the time of pregnancy; but especially soon after conception, or the total obstruction of the menses; and again, about the fixth or feventh month.

We come now to confider the more violent disorders or symptoms, that attend women du-

ring their pregnancy: and first,

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A VOMITING AND NAUSEA.

5. A vomiting and nausea generally happen to The more viopregnant women, from a suppression of the menses, lent disorders or the growth of the fætus; whence it comes to attending pregcompress the abdomen, stomach, and parts adja-namy. cent. These symptoms appear soon after conception, and generally continue till the third or fourth month; about which time they cease. Upon this the mother recovers her appetite, as

also her colour, which before was faded. But sometimes these symptoms remain during the whole time of pregnancy, and increase towards the end thereof; which is a fign that the child lies high.

From the time of conception, till about the third or fourth month, this disorder is not accounted dangerous; but if frequent and vio-lent after that time, 'tis thought it may chance xercise to cause abortion. When it proceeds from the violent high situation of the child, it sometimes remonth mains till the time of delivery. The hiccup attending this case, sometimes proves of bad labour consequence.

Acids, as the fuccus limon. acet. vin. alb. &c.
passion
may be moderately used along with what is
and joy
drank. The patient should eat little at a time,
and often. The food should be light, and easy
in the
of digestion.

If the person be plethoric, bleeding may be
of instant proper; especially if the vomiting continue after
the third or fourth month. Also, at any time of

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Disorders attending Pregnancy. PART II.

be given in a glass of wine, or other proper liquid. If the reaching be so violent, as to disturb rest in the night-time, a gentle opiate may be given, along with some proper stomachies: The anti-emetic mixture of sal. absinthant fiece. limon may be taken in the quantity of half a spoonful now and then. Cardiac juleps, electuaries, &c. have here their use. The emp. stomachic. magist. may likewise be applied to the stomach. If the person be costive, exhibit a gentle cathartic occasionally; and if the symptoms still continue violent, proceed as in case of a common vomiting.

LONGINGS.

thing, she appears pensive, dejected, and restless; upon being ask'd the meaning thereof, she generally confesses it, and often of her own accord is what is thus long'd for can be had, 'tis proper to procure it immediately; which when offer'd, is generally devour'd with great greediness.

SYNCOPE AND FAINTINGS.

7. Pregnant women are frequently subject to a syncope, faintness, or lowness of Spirits, attended with a weak pulse, and a languid circulation. At these times they commonly fall into a cold sweat, visible upon their faces, grow pale, have a tremor upon the nerves, feel a sinking at the heart, pain at the stomach, &c. These symptoms may happen at any time during their pregnancy; but most frequently about the fourth and seventh months. They are seldom of bad consequence, unless frequent, violent, and of long continuance; and then they may endanger abortion. A syncope from surprizes, frequently occasions as miscarriage,

SECT. II. Diforders attending Pregnancy.

If the person be plethoric, and subject to a syncope, it is proper to bleed; as also if it happens from a surprize. Drops of tinct. croc. sal. wolat. oleos. &c. should here be taken in wine, water, or any proper cordial; and, upon occasion, a cardiac, or paregoric draught should be given; as being here often of service, especially in case of a surprize. During the paroxysm, proper means must be used to bring her out of it; as by applying volatile salts, co. to the nose. The air must be temperate and clear. The cure is to be attemped in the manner formerly described. See pag. 116, &c.

DIARRHOE A.

8. A diarrhea sometimes happening to women with child, causes great weakness, and endangers abortion. Sometimes the diarrhea is simple, and not attended with much pain; but if oin'd either with a lienteria, dysentery, or tenses indifferently at any time of pregnancy; especially about the last months, after a surprize, or errors committed in the non-naturals.

The following mixture may be of immediate ervice in this case.

Rt Aq. cinnamom. ten. 3 vj. cinnamom. fort. 3 ij. confest. fracastor. 3 ss. bol. armen. coral. rub. aa 3 ij. err. japon. 3 j. spt. vitriol. q. s. ad aciditatem conciland. m. sumat cochlear. iv. post singulas dejectiones iquidas, agitato prius vase.

In other respects this case may be treated as common diarrhæa. See pag. 205, &c.

COSTIVENESS.

o occasion a costiveness in the mother, espeially towards the end of the reckoning. This seldom of ill consequence, and does not Hh 4

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Disorders attending Pregnancy. PART II.

endanger abortion, except when 'tis of that continuance as to cause pains in the head, colical symptoms, the iliac passion, &c.

If the excrements are hardened in the intestines, a gentle glyster of mutton-broth, &c. may be

given occasionally.

B. Pulp. cassia fistul. Z ij. pulv. rhabarb. Z ij. cre. or. tartar. Z ss. ol. anis. gut. iv. syr. rosar. solutiv.

mor. tartar. 3 ss. ol. anis. gut. iv. syr. rosar. solutiv. q. s. f. electuarium, sumat quant. n. m. omni nocte h. s. vel sapius, si res postulat.

Be Pil. ruffi, extract. rad. aa 3 ss. m. f. pilul. x. quarum capiat ij, vel iij. pro re nata.

SWELLING AND PAIN IN THE BREASTS. 10. A larger quantity of blood and lympha being brought to the breafts in the time of pregnancy, occasion them to grow turgid, and some times painful; especially soon after the disappearance of the menses; or while the fætus is small, and requires but little nourishment. At this time also the breasts appear to contain a small quantity of a thin, serous milk. a few months, when the fætus is grown larger the hardness and pain go off; the breasts increase in bulk; and the milk becomes more concoched white and perfect. The pain and swelling of the breafts in this case are seldom of any i consequence, being, if moderate, no more that natural: but in case the breasts should suppu rate and break, some danger may be apprehend ed; especially in plethoric, or cacochymic habit of body. The mother in these cases should b careful not to lace her felf any thing tight. there be a plethora, and the symptoms continu after the third or fourth month, 'twill be pro per to breathe a vein. A gentle lenient purgativ may also be of use; if the pain seems at all fix's An

SECT. II. Disorders atttending Pregnancy.

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And by this means the symptoms will either vanish, or degenerate into other disorders; and in that case must be treated accordingly.

PAININTHE BACK, LOINS, AND HIPS, 11. The weight and pressure of the fætus, together with the diffention of the ligaments, are very apt to cause a heavy, painful sensation in the small of the back, hips and loins; especially when the fætus is large, or after the use of any violent motion. This pain usually proves more severe when a woman goes with her first child than afterwards. When it happens naturally, or without any strain, or other external injury, 'tis never dangerous; but when from violent motion, or the like, it may cause abortion, and even prove mortal; if attended with a fever, a vomiting, the hiccup, &c. Rest, in this case, ought to be indulged; and when it proceeds from external injuries, the patient shou'd be confin'd to her bed. Bleeding, soon after the injury was receiv'd, may greatly conduce to the cure: and, if there be occasion, a gentle perspirative may be exhibited to advantage. ftrengthening plaster should be apply'd to the region of the loins; and in case of reftlesness, opiates may be given ocafionally. But when the pain proceeds merely from the weight or preffure of the fætus, the abdomen ought to be supported and kept up by a proper bandage, or large swathe, fitted for the purpose. And if the person be plethoric, 'tis proper to breathe a vein.

SWELLING OF THE LEGS AND THIGHS. 12. During the time of pregnancy, the legs and thighs of the woman are apt to swell, espurgative pecially towards the close of the day. all fix'd lymptom is suppos'd to proceed from an ob-

Disorders attending Pregnancy. PARTIL

struction to the return of the venal blood back to the heart, caused by the pressure of the fatus against the vessels; whence tumors and varices may arise therein; and if the distention be violent, pain must necessarily ensue. A swelling happens the readier in these parts, because they are dependant; because the circulation is but languid towards the extremities of the body; and because that a plethora is induced by the stop. page of the menses. These swellings being thus occasion'd, usually proves ædematous, or pit upon the pressure of the finger. This symptom generally happens in the last months of pregnancy; the leucophlegmatic, fanguine, and fuch as walk much, or use violent exercise, being the more subject thereto. It seldom proves of ill consequence, and always ceases after delivery, The regimen and diet in this case, must be suited to the constitution, whether leucophlegmatic or fanguine: in the former, it should be warm and nourishing; but in the latter, thin and cooling. In case of a sanguine, or plethoric habit, phlebotomy may be proper. The legs should be placed in an horizontal posture, as frequently as possible: and if the swelling prove very confiderable, warm fomentations, prepared with oxycrat. vin. rub. flor. melilot. sambuc. absinth. vulg. fol. laur. majoran. flor. lavend. &c. may be prescribed. If varices, or any particular knots, or diffentions of the veins, appear, let proper bandages be applied, first moisten'd with red wine; and roll them from below upwards upon the legs: or, upon occasion, order the use of strait stockings, to be laced tight occasionally.

DROPSY IN THE UTERUS AND OEDEMATOUS TU-MORS IN THE LABIA PUDENDI.

13. It sometimes happens, that during the ime of pregnancy, there is a collection of a watry humor found in some particular membranes, distinct from what immediately inludes the fætus; and this is call'd a dropfy of the uterus. And sometimes likewise an cedemaous tumor will form it felf in the labia pudendi, rom an aqueous or ferous humor deposited upon he parts. This frequently happens when the voman is dropfical, or of a leucophlegmatic hait; when the fætus presses so hard upon the abdonen and bladder, as to hinder the free exclusion of the urine, or cause a rupture of some lymhæducts: or, laftly, when any external injury has een received upon the parts themselves. he labia vulva are thus tumefied, they appear white, are foft, and as it were somewhat transpaent; tho' the tumor is rarely painful, except it vas caused by external injuries. The parts fink n, or pit upon pressure; and are also very apt to tch; and fometimes they swell to such a magniude, that the patient cannot well stand erect. ase of the dropsy in the uterus, the abdomen will be swelled preternaturally, and beyond what he time of pregnancy, or growth of the fætus reuires; and generally a swelling of the labia vula attends a dropfy in the uterus. Such cases may prove of ill consequence, by straitning the passage n the time of delivery. A true uterine dropfy use of rare; and when it does happen, the water hereof commonly breaks away before the birth. The regimen in these cases should be the same with that prescrib'd for the dropfy. Strong or orcing diuretics, and violent purgatives, ought by Ill means to be here avoided, for fear of caufing bortion. A decoction of the woods may perhaps

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Disorders attending Pregnancy. PART II.

be used to great advantage as common drink. And in general, the case may be treated as the anasarca; due regard being had not to cause any great commotion in the body. Issues are often of service; being cut towards the beginning of the disorder. The labia vulva have also been sometimes scarified with success; when the swelling was great, and a large quantity of serum contain'd therein. Sometimes a mere dropsy in the uterus has been mistaken for pregnancy; as being attended with a suppression of the menses; and some other of the usual Symptoms: but it may usually be distinguished therefrom by the softness, and the want of turgency and milk in the breasts.

BEARING-DOWN OF THE MATRIX.

14. Sometimes from a low fituation of the fatus, the mother perceives a great weight at the bottom of the abdomen, or has the sensation of a bearing-down, or pressure upon the neck of the uterus; and this may happen to be so great, as to hinder the person from walking, without confiderable pain and difficulty. This case also may either proceed from, or be made worse, by the fluor albus, falls, or the like external injuries; an uncommon magnitude of the fætus, straining the ligaments of the uterus; fomer difficult labours, &c. The symptom is augmented by walking, upon every discharge of the urine; and grows fevere toward the end of the reckoning; so as sometimes to cause a great difficulty of urine, a numbness of the hips and thighs, a costiveness, or an uneafiness in going to stool The disorder, however, is seldom so violent as to cause abortion, unless it proceeds from a fall, or the like external injury: but when it happens to be feated very low, or fo that the neck of the bladder is greatly press'd, it may bring on a suppression of urine, that is always attended with

SECT. II. Disorders attending Pregnancy.

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with danger, if it prove of long continuance; efpecially if the time of delivery is at hand. The air ought to be pure and temperate; the diet drying and absorbent; and the drink somewhat aftringent. Rest is to be indulged; the passions of the mind are to be moderated; and the exercife should be very gentle. The cure principally depends upon suspending the abdomen, and confequently the færus, by a large swathe-band, made for the purpose. But if the symptom should be violent, fuch aftringents may be used as are ordered in the diarrhoea, immoderate flux of the næmorrhoids, vomiting of blood, &c. But if the voman be very near her time, aftringents ought o be exhibited with caution. If the fluor albus be the cause, the case must be treated accordingly. f it proceed from external injuries, phlebotomy vill be convenient; and afterwards the use of balamic medicines. But in cale it proceed from ormer difficult labours, proper cardiacs, and a liet-drink of lign. guaiac. &c. together with a trengthning and nourishing diet, will be conenient. And if the case be attended with a lifficulty of urine, the abdomen ought to be uspended in a proper manner; or if the symtom still continues, a dose of the pilula matthai, epeated now and then, may prove effectual. A lumbness of the legs and thighs happening n the mean time, may, if violent, be fuccessully treated with warm fomentations prepaed of flor. chamamel. lavendul. fol. absinth. vular. Spt. vin. camphorat. Spt. lavend. comp. aq. hunulty of ighs, a ar. &c. o ftool.

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DIFFICULTY AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

15. T often happens that during pregnancy, the urine cannot be detain'd in the blad der till the usual quantity is collected; and when the bladder is loaded therewith, that it cannot, without difficulty, be discharg'd. This may pro. ceed from the large bulk of the færus, which oc. casions it to press against, and obstruct the neck of the bladder; so that its sphinster muscle cannot have its proper play, to hold in and evacuate the urine. And this kind of disorder be comes most remarkable near the time of delivery. When such disorders proceed from a stone in the bladder, or an inflammation in the neck thereof, the pain is more violent than when caused by the pressure of the fætus. A suppression of urine may prove of worle consequence than an incontinence thereof; especially if in any meafure occasioned by an inflammation, or the stone

But if an incontinence of urine be violent, and continue for any confiderable time, it may of casion an immature exclusion of the fætus. Ref in these cases ought by all means to be indulged The diet should be moderate; and not too high leasoned either with falt, spice, or any acrimo nious ingredients. When there is a violent in continence of the urine, the patient should lie for pine, and be confined to her bed: but if any imal Rone should be the cause of the obstruction, gentle exercise might conduce to bring it away. If the pressure of the fætus be great, the abdomes should be suspended and kept up by a swathe. Bu if the urine be too acrimonious and stimulating proper emulfions and ptisans, with gum arabit &c. should be drank of freely; and a cool, sless der diet be ordered. If the obstruction be great

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we may fafely draw away fome blood from the arm; especially if the patient be severish or plethoric. Pilul. matth. is an excellent diuretic in this case; and may be given in proper doses with a deal of fafety. But when the suppression proves insuperable by medicines, the catheter must be introduced; and the bladder unloaded by its means. And this operation may be repeated as often as there is occasion for it. But if there happens to be a large stone lodged near the neck of the bladder, and proves the cause of this disorder, it must now be only thrust back with the catheter, and the operation of lithotomy be deferred till after the delivery, when the patient hall have recovered strength sufficient to undergo it. Or if the stone be small enough, it may at any time be extracted with a pair of forceps fit for the purpose. But in case the neck of the bladder is block'd up only by a gravelly matter, or a few very minute stones, they may perhaps be made to pass the urinary conduits, by a free use of an emulsion, or decoction, prepared with um. arabic. rad. alth. fol. malv. or the gentle and ubricating diuretics; especially if a dose of the ilul. matth. be now and then interposed.

A COUGH AND DIFFICULTY OF RESPIRATION. 16. A difficulty of respiration, attended with cough, is no unusual symptom in pregnant women; and seems to proceed from a plethora, ocituation of the fætus; whence it happens to comle the press the diaphragm, stomach and lungs; and bodomer consequently proves the more troublesome after the. But sating or drinking at all immoderately; or after any violent exercise. This symptom usually increases till the time of delivery; and if very violent, may procure, or be attended with, aborbe great ion. The diet in this case ought to be thin, deafion'd by a suppression of the menses, or the high

Diforder's attending Pregnancy. PARTII

tersive, and moderate; especially if the patient is at all plethoric. The exercise should be very gentle; the passions of the mind well regulated; the cloathing loose and free; and the posture in fleeping somewhat erect; with the head confide. rably raised. If either the cough, or difficulty of respiration is violent, be the time of pregnan. cy what it will, we may venture upon phlebotomy: and especially if the patient be plethoric, or no other symptoms contra-indicate. And in case of costiveness, a gentle glyster or lenient purgative, should be administred occasionally. The pectorals here proper are much the same with those prescribed in case of a common cough and afthma; due regard being had to the present state of the patient. See pag. 104, &c.

HEMORRHOIDS.

17. Pregnant women are very often troubled with the hæmorrhoids, from a turgency and repletion of the hæmorrhoidal vessels, occasioned by the obstruction of the menstrual flux, costiveness, or the pressure of the fætus. The hæmorrhoids in this case, are very apt to bleed, which proving moderate, and happening about the fuppression of the menses, may be advantageous: but if the flux is violent, and attended with great pain and swelling of the the part, it may chance to cause abortion, or greatly weaken the child, or render it fickly. If the patient be costive, the swelling internal and large, the pain great, and the symptom proceed from the pressure of the færus upon the part, the cure is difficult, and very uncertain. The diet in this case should be slender and cooling, and the exercise gentle. ought to be indulged; and if the symptom is violent, the patient would do well to keep much in bed; or when up, to feat her felf easy, in a reclining posture. Bleeding, and other gentle evacuations

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ECT. II. Disorders attending Pregnancy.

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tions are proper in order to the cure, if the supression of the menses appears to have been the ause. But if it proceeds from costiveness, a letient cathartic, or solutive glyster, may be given low and then, to keep the body open. The solowing electuary has been sound serviceable in his case.

RE Elect. lenitiv. 3 ij. pulv. sanct. flor. sulphur. a 3 ij. ol. anis. gut. vj. syr. rosur. damasc. q. s. m. electuar. de quo capiat quantitat. n. m. h. s. pro re nata. If the swelling be great, hard, and external, eeches may be applied thereto; but if soft, it nay, when thought proper, be opened with a ancet. In all other respects, this case is to be reated as the common hæmorrhoids; only if the etus presses hard upon the part, its weight ought o be supported by some proper contrivance.

ONTINUANCE OF THE MENSTRUAL FLUX.

18. We sometimess find that women, tho' they ave actually conceived, will, thro' the course of heir pregnancy, continue to have a regular peridical shew of the menses; but especially those ho are of a plethoric or languine constitution; ave a thin sharp blood; or are subject to a weakels in the uterine vessels. This not unfreuently happens for the first four or five months fter conception; but seldom during the whole me of their reckoning: and the flux, in this case, commonly less than the natural, or that which appens out of the state of pregnancy. When his flux continues longer than the fourth onth, the child generally proves weak, fickly, nd short-lived; but if it continues till after the xth, it greatly endangers abortion. The diet ould here be strengthning, astringent, balfamic,

Diforders attending Pregnancy. PART II. mic, and refrigerating. Rest and sleep are to be indulged; the passions suppressed, and venery forbore.

If the patient be plethoric, phlebotomy may be fafely used in order to the cure, from the time of conception to the fifth month after. But fome recommend cupping instead thereof. It may likewise be of service to give a dram of prepared red coral, twice a day, in a glass of claret, or the tincture of red roses. In other respects this case is to be treated as an immode. rate flux of the menses, or the fluor albus; due regard being had to the circumstances of pregnancy. See pag. 371, &c.

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19. When, during the time of pregnancy, there is a continual flux of blood from the padendum, attended with pain, 'tis called flooding; and diftinguished from the menses in being continual, whereas the menstrual flux is periodical This symptom is apt to happen in case of a mole or false conception, as well as in a real pregnancy. A surprize also, any immoderate passion, falls, or other external injuries, may cause it. 'Tis usually attended with very great pain; and sometime the waters come away along with it. The flux is uniform and constant, unless it be stopped by clodded or grumous blood; which being once removed, it returns with greater violence: and if the flooding thus continues for any long time it throws the patient into a syncope, and often into convulsions. All floodings, from what caus foever they proceed, endanger abortion, unled fpeedily stopt; and always prove mortal when violent, or of very long continuance. Upon the first appearance of this symptom, the patient should immediately be put to bed; avoid wee all manner of motion; and carefully guard against

SECT. II. Disorders attending Pregnancy.

the passions of the mind. If the flux be moderate, breathe a vein by way of revulfion; order the patient to lie still; and give an opiate, with proper restringents, in order to prevent abortion. But if the case is violent, and a miscarriage does not fuddenly happen, the delivery should directly be attempted, by breaking the membranes, that nclude the fætus, or cutting them cautiously with proper instrument, and expeditiously extracting he child, as also the whole after-burthen; for this eing left behind, would make the flooding still nore violent; which continuing longer, would ring on convulsions and death itself. The same hing will also happen, if the delivery be delayed 00 long, and the flooding hath been violent. After he affair of delivery is over, opiates may be given o great advantage, in order to stop the flux; but fit proves violent, and there be imminent daner of the patient's life, the most present remedy ems to be a due dose of the known astringent owder, prepared of steel and tartar, taken in randy, or some other spirituous liquor. After ne flux is once stopped, either by repeated doses fan opiate, this powder, astringent injections, mentations, or the like, the cure may be finishd, and a relapse prevented, in the same manner s a common hæmorrhage, or the immoderate flux fthe menses.

HEVENEREAL DISEASE IN THE TIME OF PREGNANCY.

20. If, during the time of pregnancy, a woman unled e afflicted with the venereal disease, the cure of when cought to be deferr'd till after delivery, if the conthicted hour be near at hand. But in case patient he symptoms of the venereal taint appear beavoid ween the time of conception, and the fourth against nonth after, the cure may directly be begun,

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and happily finish'd, without danger to the mother or fætus. But then we are to attempt this cure by a gentle salivation, rather than a frequent repetition of violent cathartics. And by this means the child may be freed from the distemper, as well as the mother. And unless the former be relieved in this manner, the cur is seldom perform'd after the birth. 'Tis very idle thing for women to trust to their delivery, in hopes that they shall by that means alone, be perfectly freed from the venereal dif eafe.

Moles, OR FALSE CONCEPTIONS,

Definition.

Caufe.

Mole is defined a lump of fleshy matter destitute of bones, joints, and limbs of no certain figure, generated in the uterus, bu wanting a placenta, and umbilical chord, and ad hering closely to the uterus, from whence it re ceives its nourishment; being usually included in membrane, interspersed with various vessels.

The miscarriage, or untimely delivery of mole, as about the fecond month, is vulgar

call'd a false conception.

2. Moles are usually supposed to proceed from some violent force, or external injury, received after conception, whereby the tender rudiment of the fætus are crushed, or blended together is one common and undistinguish'd mass of slesh which cannot readily be discharged out of th uterus; the mouth whereof is closed upon con ception. 'Tis generally supposed, that mole cannot be generated without the joint concur rence of both fexes.

Diagnostics.

3. A mole being of a membranous, or actual fleshy substance, may be easily distinguished from that apparently fleshy, or concreted grumous mat ter, which is often discharg'd upon a long obstru-A10

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tion of the menses; for, upon a due enquiry, the latter will be found to be no more than coagulated blood; unless there has been some venereal intercourse between the two sexes. The matter of a false conception seems to be more membranous than a perfectly formed mole, and usually contains some quantity of a corrupted humor. When a Woman goes with a mole, the abdomen s harder, forer, and feels heavier than when he goes with quick child. She is feldom free rom pain; and when the mole grows large, pon turning her self in bed, she feels, as it were, dead weight, or a heavy lumpish matter, roll nd fall from side to side. The breasts, also, o not swell up so much in this case, as when here is a real child; and contain but little, if ny milk. The colour of the face fades, or boks more deaden'd; and the patient is freuently much more disorder'd in going with a nole, than with a live child. If to the figns abovenention'd, there be added also this, that after the ourth or fifth month of her reckoning, she finds omotion, nor feels no strugglings within the uteus, there is great room to suspect it no real coneption. And the thing will be past all doubt, f the signs hitherto mentioned remain the same, ong after her time of reckoning is expired.

4. False conceptions are always esteem'd less prognostics angerous than moles; yet a miscarriage of this ind, may prove of worse consequence than a niscarriage of a fatus; because in the former ase, the flooding is usually more violent, and f longer continuance. Women have gone with noles for several years together, tho' they someimes foon prove mortal; the flooding in this ase often happening long before the exclusion of the mole. The danger attending moles in-reases with their bulk, duration in the uterus, us mat and their degree of adhesion thereto; join'd

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with the age, strength, and constitution of the patient. Moles of long continuance, are apt to degenerate into, or cause scirrhous tumors, or

cancers, barrenness, and a deal of misery.

Regimen.

5. The regimen to be observed in case of a mole, or false conception, is the reverse of that requir'd in case of pregnancy. Violent motion may conduce to free the patient of her load, if feafonably used. In general, whatever tends to promote the menstrual flux, forward difficult labours, and hasten the lochia, may be serviceable here. But after the mole is once discharged or extracted, the regimen proper in case of abortion, or after delivery, is also convenient in the present case.

Cure by inter-

6. When the foregoing figns conspire to affur us, that a mole, or false conception, is actually forming, the first thing to be done is, to order proper emollient liniments to be freely used, in order to relax the parts, and particularly the orifice of the uterus; which in a false conception is less dilated than in case of a mole. The liniments may be composed of ung. dialth. d. palm. ol. puleg. rutæ, &c.

Ry Ung. dialth. 3 ij. ol. chamæmel. 3 j. ol. macit per expression. ol. rut. chym. āa 3 j. ol. sabin. chym. 3 fs. m. f. linimentum, & cum boc inungantur pube B interioria vulvæ frequenter.

emollient purgative glysters, which are to be that repeated as the strength of the repeated as the strength of the patient will wit

permit.

Sambuc. āa z ij. vin. emetic. terebinth. venet. ā and z vj. vitel. unius ovi. ol mut a incine. 3 vj. vitel. unius ovi, ol. rutæ, junip. chym. āa 3] stoj m. f. enema, injiciend. pro re nata.

8. A strong cathartic also may now and the about firf be exhibited, as the patient's strength will allow.

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R. Rad. rhabarb. fol. sen. āa 3 iss. sal. tartar. 3 j. infunde in aq. fontan. 3 iv. colaturæ 3 ijss. adde sal. cathart. amar. 3 vj. gum. arabis. 3 ij. fal. prunel. 3 j. fyr. de spin. cervin. 3 vj. gum. arabic. 3 ij. fal. prunel. 3 j. syr. de spin. cervin. 3 vj. spt. nitri dulc. Bij. ol. sabin. gut. ij. m. f. potio.

It may sometimes be convenient to give a dose of calomel, over-night; and the potion just now

describ'd, the following morning.

9. If these remedies fail of success, strong sternutatories, and emetics, with the infusio croc. metallorum, &c. may be exhibited, and repeated at due distances: to which it may be proper to premise phlebotomy in the ancle, or elsewhere.

10. Pessaries are recommended for this purpose, and may be prepared of biera picra, sal. nitr. ol.

Sabin. junip. &c. Thus,

R Spec. bier. picr. 3 B. ol. puleg. sabin. rut. Za ut. v. mel. commun. vel mithridat. q. s. ut f. pasta, de qua formentur glandes, per aliquod tempus suc-

ressive gestanda.

11. If time will allow, this case may be treated In the way of th. d. as an obstinate suppression of the menses, or a Delivery. lifficult labour, with proper fomentations, inections, &c. tho' these ought not to be made maci too irritating, lest they should contract the orifice chym of the uterus, instead of relaxing and dilating it.

public But it frequently happens, that the slooding is so

violent, that there is no opportunity to regard tic, or any other symptom: this being of such moment, to be that all the rest are of an inferior consideration t will with regard thereto. Opiates, and the astringents prescribed in the immoderate flux of the menses, and other hæmorrhages, must be called in here; net. at and all engines set at work together, in order to aa 3 stop the flux. In this case, emollient somentations and liniments, being speedily used to the ad the abdomen, in order to relax the parts; the hand, first anointed with some proper oil or unguent,

R Rad 1 i 4 muit must be immediately introduced into the vagina, up to the uterus, and the membrane containing the mole, or false conception, laid hold of, with the finger, and gently pull'd away. If one finger be insufficient for this purpose, and another cannot readily be introduced, the crane's. bill, or forceps, must directly be convey'd, or flid along the finger into the uterus, and fo taking hold of the fleshy substance, it may sometimes be easily brought away. But when labourpains come on at the expected time of delivery, a mole may commonly be extracted after the usual manner, without the assistance of an instrument. But when it adheres strongly to the uterus, and has long remain'd therein, fo that it appears impossible to separate it with the fingers, the knife and crotchet are to be made use of, in order to separate and extract it. if the mole be of long standing, and hath occasion'd a scirrhosity, this operation frequently proves unsuccessful; and therefore ought to be undertaken with very great caution. When the uterus is scirrhous, 'tis proper, after the extraction, to inject into it, provided the flooding is not violent, proper detergent liquors, such as a folution of balfam. peruv. with the yolk of an egg, in barley-water, or the like; and in other respects to proceed with internals, as in case of scirrhous tumors. See pag. 626, &c.

ABORTION.

Definition and 1. A Bortion, or an untimely delivery of the factus, may proceed from various causes; as immoderate evacuations, violent motions, sudden passions, frights, &c. This may happen at any time of pregnancy; but if before the second month, 'tis usually call'd a false conception.

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2. A fever usually precedes it, being either Diagnosties. continual or intermitting; a pain in the loins and head; a heaviness in the eyes; a bearingdown and constriction of the abdomen: and when the time of miscarriage is just at hand, the pains are much the same with those in labour; and felt principally about the os pubis, and os facrum. The breasts, which before were turgid, now subside and become flaccid; the patient is apt to faint, and a serous humor ouzes from the uterus; upon which follows the efflux of the waters, flooding, &c.

3. If the time of pregnancy is far gone, fo prognostics. that the fætus must needs be large; if the cause of abortion were violent; if the patient is strongly convulsed; if a large hæmorrhage either precede or follow; if the woman is of a weak constitution; if the fætus be putrefied; if the woman was never before deliver'd of a live child; the case may be reputed dangerous: but

with other circumstances, abortion is rarely mortal. Regimen.

4. Upon the first appearance of the symptoms of abortion, the patient must be put to bed. The passions of the mind are to be kept calm and moderate. The food should be easy of digestion. The liquor may be wine, diluted occasionally with water: but in case of a diarrhæa, large flooding, &c. the decost. alb. appears to be the most proper liquor. In other respects. the diet and regimen must be suited to the particular symptoms that happen to attend abortion; whether they are costiveness, a tenesmus, vomiting, &c. Cure in gene-

5. When the first figns of abortion are dif-ral or particucover'd, and the patient is at all plethoric, 'twill lar. be highly proper to take away some blood by phlebötomy. After which the following bolus

and draught may be of service.

Re Pulv. coral. rub. terr. japonic. croc. mart. astringent. bol. armen. aa gr. xv. croc. gr. v. confect.

auses;

sudpen at fecond

of the

fect. alkerm. 3 B. ol. nuc. moschat. chym. gut. j. syr. de mecon. q. s. f. bolus, statim sumend. una cum baust. sequent.

R. Aq. cinnamom. ten. 3 ij. stephan. 3 vj. syr. è corticib.citri 3 S. spt. lavend. comp. 3 j. m. f. haust.

Or,

6. R. Confect. fracastor. s. m. 3 S. lapid. hæmatit. mastich. sang. dracon. gran. kerm. āa 3 S. ol. cinnamom. gut. j. syr. è rosis siccis q. s. m. f. bolus, 5^{t2} quaque bora sumend. cum cochlear. iv. julap. sequent.

Re Aq. ceras. nig. menth. āa ziij. mirabil. zij. margaritar. ppt. zij. spt. croci z s. sacchar. alb.

q. s. f. julap.

7. In case of violent flooding,

R. Aq. plantag. sperm. ranar. germ. querc. āa z ij. cinnamom. fort. acet. opt. āa z j. confect. fracastor. s. m. bol. armen. āa z ij. terr. japon. lap. hæmatit. ppt. āa z ij. laudan. liquid. gut. xxx. spt. lavend. comp. z j. syr. è coral. papav. errat. āa z s. f. mixtura, de qua capiat cochlearia ij. tertia quaque

bora, agitato prius vase.

8. In the mean time, external applications are not to be omitted. If the hæmorrhage be not check'd in a moderate time, proper fomentations, injections, suffumigations, or the like, may be used to advantage; as in case of an immoderate flux of the menses, &c. It may likewise prove of some advantage, to apply the following plaster to the region of the loins; where 'tis thought to constringe the fibres, and tend to restrain the flux.

Re Emp. oxycroc. de minio rub. paracels. ad herniam. āa m. & extende super alutam regioni lumbor.

applicand.

Attended with 9. If a tenesmus attend, proper doses of rhutenesmus. barb ought, at due distances, to be administred together with suitable balsamics, mucilages, or the like; for which see tenesmus, pag. 214, &c.

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no. An habitual weakness, or laxity of the Loxity of the uteripe vessels attending in this case, it is to terine Vessels, be treated as the fluor albus; but particularly a &c. decoction of the lign. guaiac. might here prove very serviceable, if the patient be not of a thin or hectical constitution.

breaking out of the waters, and violent pain at the bottom of the abdomen, the time of abortion is judged to be near. In this case the use of astringents is to be omitted: and as the abortion is natural or unnatural, the midwise is to perform her part, as in case of a natural or unnatural birth: the same external and internal remedies, which tend to bring away the secundines, and promote the lochia, being proper in both cases.

SECT. III.

Disorders attending the Delivery.

NATURAL BIRTHS.

A Natural birth is that which happens in Definition. about 40 weeks after conception, unattended with any extraordinary or uncommon symptom.

2. The fætus growing gradually large, comes at cause, &c. length, together with the secundines, waters, &c. to make a considerable pressure upon the orifice of the uterus; which, added to the increased strugglings, or motion of the child, causes an uneasiness to the mother, and a desire of being freed from the burthen, now ready to break its way. By the increase, or continuance of these causes, the membrane containing the fætus is at length broken; whence the collected waters issuing, lubricate

Disorders attending Delivery. PART II.

lubricate and relax the orifice of the uterus, and all the internal parts of the vagina; which upon this the more readily give way to the motion of the fætus, and the throws of the mother, or the frequent, repeated contractions of the abdominal muscles.

Diagnoftics.

3. About the seventh or eighth month from conception, but sometimes later, a considerable motion of the fætus is felt in the uterus; at which time it is generally turn'd by the prevailing gravity of its head, or tumbled downwards with its face to the mother's back.

The figns of the approaching hour of delivery, are finking or flatness of the upper part of the abdomen; the burden then falling to the lower; periodical pains in the belly, refembling those of the colic, and distinguish'd from them only by their feat, as being in labour generally felt towards the bottom of the abdomen. These pains are apt to increase, and returning by intervals, feize the region of the loins, as well as the abdomen. Upon this the face appears somewhat inflamed; the pulse and respiration are quick and irregular; a drought, and fometimes a hoarseness of the voice attend; as also a vomiting and universal tremor, but especially in the legs and thighs: and all these symptoms increase gradually as the time of delivery comes on; which is commonly preceded by the discharge of a thickish humor, tinged with blood, vulgarly called the shews; and esteemed a certain sign of the sudden breaking of the membranes, and issuing out of the waters. And now, upon examination, the orifice of the uterus will be found dilated; foon after which, the membranes break, the waters come away, and, in case of a natural birth, the woman is immediately delivered, with proper affistance.

4. If no unusual symptoms appear, we may prognosticate a safe and speedy delivery; the

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SECT. III. Diforders attending Delivery.

whole affair being usually over in fix or eight hours time at furthest, and often in much less. 'Tis not uncommon to mistake the turning of the fætus in the uterus, for a symptom of the ensuing labour; and sometimes the real labour-pains have been taken for a fit of the colic; from which, however, they may be distinguished by the diagnostics above fet down.

5. The labour-pains being apt to cause a fever, Regimen. the regimen should by no means be stimulating, or capable of raising the velocity of the blood. Gellies, chicken-broth, and a foft balfamic nourishing diet, are the most approved in this case. Chicken, veal, and the like, are allowable where there is no danger of a fever. Wine, occasionally diluted with water, may be used for the constant drink, some time before and after delivery. In the very hour, 'tis customary to exhibit a glass of some cordial water, occasionally; which is thought to facilitate the labour. The use of emollient glysters is requisite in case coltiveness, or where the faces are collected and hardened in the intestines, so as to prevent, in some measure, the exclusion of the fatus. this obstruction should, if possible, be removed before the time of delivery. 'Tis also usual, order to forward the exclusion of the child, to relax the parts, and render them dilatable without pain, to anoint the vagina, and internal cavity, with some proper unguent.

6. Delivery is perform'd in the following man-Delivery bow The woman being commodiously seated in perform'd. a chair, or rather placed upon a bed, with her head and breafts raised high, and convenient matters under her, to receive the waters, &c. the midwife, by introducing her finger, from time to time, into the uterus, and comparing the several lymptoms together, and especially when the shews appear, learns that her affiltance is necessary.

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She then anoints her fingers, and introduces first one, and then another into the uterus, till at length the whole hand gains entrance; wherewith, the membranes being now broke, the takes hold of the child's head, which in a natural posture lies downwards, with the face towards the mother's back; the arms also being stretched out, and lying parallel to the fides, &c. And now she endeavours by gentle means to extract it gradually, in the posture she finds it; the mother, in the mean time, regulating her throws, and managing her breath fo as to affift the operation; which is commonly easy and expeditious, unless the parts prove strait, and the head of the infant large, When once the child is advanced so far as the ears, the midwife takes hold of both fides of the head, with both her hands, and gradually pulls him forwards up to the shoulders, which often prove a considerable obstacle. And if the child remains long in this state, it greatly endangers suffocation: When once the shoulders have made their way, the other parts usually follow without much difficulty, except the hips. When the child is quite extracted, the next thing to be brought away is the placenta uterina, or burthen as 'tis called; in order to which, the umbilical chord, or navel-string, must be gently drawn forwards; and upon this the secundines, or burthen, will follow. Great care must here be taken that no violence is offered in drawing the umbilical chord too strongly, for fear the placenta should adhere to the uterus; from whence it ought, in that case, to be separated in a very gentle manner, but so that no part of it be left behind; which might prove the cause of convulsions, violent flooding, and death it self. After the entire extraction of the fætus, it is finally separated from the mother, by immediately cutting the umbilical chord; care being taken of the child, whillt

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whilst the placenta is extracting; which, in natural births, is generally brought away entires, and with considerable ease.

5. The umbilical chord is cut after the follow-Manner of cuting manner. When the length of about a quarter ofting the umbia yard thereof is extracted, upon drawing away lical Chord. the secundines, a wax thread is passed several times round it, at the length of two or three inches from the child's navel; and again at the distance of about two inches from the first ligature, towards the mother; then the chord is immediately cut asunder with a pair of scissars, between the two ligatures, and that part thereof which belongs to the mother, carefully put up into the uterus; what belongs to the child, being carefully placed between two boliters, and turn'd up towards the pit of the itomach. Or, as 'tis cuitomary, the chord is first wrapped up in a fine linen rag, and secured with the swathe, or belly-band. It must be carefully regarded not to tie the thread too tight, for fear of its cutting the chord asunder in that part; whence a mortal hamorrhage might ensue: and likewise for sear of such a flux of blood, it ought not to be tyed too loofe. Such a hæmorrhage has sometimes happened several days after the birth of the child; tho' that part of the umbilical chord which was left with it, usually withers away, and spontaneously falls off, in nine or ten days time. After the withered chord is thus fallen off, the navel frequently If this be troubleremains tender for some time. some, 'tis proper to apply to the part a soft compress dipt in warm milk; but if it appear discoloured, a little brandy ought to be mixed with the milk applied. In case of a suppuration, or confiderable moisture of the part, let it be dressed with unquent. desiccativ. rub. or diapompholyg.

Delivery.

What remains 6. After the delivery of one child, the person to be done after who performs the office of midwife, must be fatisfied there is not another remaining behind, before the mother is put to bed: an error or neglect of this particular being succeeded by violent and fometimes fatal flooding. In case of faintness, during the time of delivery, the patient is to be supported by cordials, but more particularly by volatile spirits, or salts, frequently applied to the nose; for these, by their stimulating particles, may affift in procuring the throws, and exclusion of the fætus, at the same time that they prove otherwise serviceable. When the whole affair is over, the woman, if she were delivered up, is speedily to be put in into a warm bed; and a proper cordial or a glass of hot wine to be given her; a compress also being applied hot to the uterus, to promote the flux of the lochia, and renewed twice or thrice in an hour, or as there shall be occasion. For the same purpose, 'tis likewise usual to bind a large double linen cloth, first made hot, about the abdomen; which may also, if there be occasion, be gently compressed now and then with a warm hand. Soon after the woman is composed, or come to her self a little, 'tis an usual thing to give her a dram or more of sperma ceti, mix'd with an equal quantity of theriac. andromach. or if the patient can afford it, a dram of confect. alkerm. every five or fix hours; washing it down with a little warm wine, or the like This method may do very well for the rich; but the following is much cheaper, and possibly as ferviceable.

Ry Ol. amygd. d. recens. extract. 3 ij. syr. capil. vener. 3 j. laudan. liquid. gut. xxx. m. sumat cochleare unum subinde.

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R. Aq. puleg. to B. bryon. comp. 3 iv. fyr. artemif. iß. m. f. julap. de quo capiat cochlear. iij. 4t2 vel ta quag; bora.

The following is an admirable cordial, or parepric, approved by long experience, in the pre-

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Re Aq. puleg. rutæ aa 3 iij. bysteric. 3 ij. syr. de econ. 3 vj. artemif. 3 B. tinct. caftor. 3 iij. laudan. quid. sydenham. 9 ij. m. capiat cochlearia vj. imediate post partum, & deinde repetatur dosis pro

7. For the two first days after delivery, the Regimen after oman should be somewhat sparing in her diet; Delivery. hich ought to be chiefly liquid, and confift of nada, grewel with white-wine, &c. Chickenoth, or gellies, may be freely drank of; and every w and then a hot dish of the common whitene-caudle. This preparation is faid to be a onderful thing for promoting the lochia; which ght by all means to be encouraged; an obuction thereof being apt to cause convulsions, mors, and other nervous diforders. tee or four days after delivery, the patient may allowed the use of boiled chicken, or veal, if ere be no danger of a fever; and if the aptite will serve, or the constitution requires it, nb or mutton may, after this time, be used th moderation; and the common method of be introduced again by degrees.

8. Rest and sleep should be indulged for a osiderable time after delivery; but if thro' pain, igue, or other violent symptoms, it cannot naturally obtain'd; we must endeavour to prote it by artificial means. To which purpose it at coch-y be proper to exhibit the following draught

alionally.

R Aq. cinnamom. ten. puleg. aa 3 j. hysteric. 3 vj. dan. liquid. tinctur. castor. sal. volat. oleos. aa R. Aq. xv. m. f. bauftus, pro re nata sumend.

The

The regular flux of the lochia should, thro'th whole time, be promoted by a fuitable poltured the body, as lying with the head and abdomed raised, &c. And if the patient be very costive for the two first weeks of her lying in, it will be proper now and then to give a glyster of milk and fugar, boiled with a few carminating feeds, &c. which will prove more successful an less dangerous than purgative, or laxative med cines, given by the mouth. But afterwards, there be occasion, such gentle lenitives as stew prunes, manna, cassia, or the like, may fafely made use of. The passions of the min are to be cautiously regulated during the who time, or for a complete month after deliver The air is to be admitted or excluded the room according to the heat of the feafon, and confi tution of the patient, her sickness, faintness, the like; but too much care cannot be taken prevent catching cold, especially during the fi week of the time, by the use of damp line cold liquors, or exposing any part of the bod and especially the abdomen, &c. to the opena which sometimes causing a sudden stoppage of t lochia, throws the patient into imminent dang of her life. If no particular symptoms indica the contrary, the woman may rife in about week after her delivery, and fit up for an ho or two at a time, if her strength will bear But this cannot be so soon complied with by so women of delicate and weak constitutions. case of faintness, or great weakness, the following drops may be serviceable; being taken ou sionally in a glass of warm wine, or the like.

Re Sal. volat. oleof. 3 iij. tinct. castor. croc. lavend: c. aa 3 j. m. sumat gut. xxxx. pro d

subinde repetend.

The lochia usually continue to flow for space of thirty days; during which time,

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stomary, among us, for the woman to keep ithin-doors, and chiefly in her bed; but some order reticular robust constitutions can easily disoffive onse with the rigor of this custom; and ven-will re abroad in seven or eight days after delivery, er of hen the lochia must needs be fresh upon them; nich exposes them to very great danger. ter the disappearance of the lochia, 'tis customediary for the woman to take a gentle cathartic two, before she leaves her chamber.

stew The following is a proper form in this case.

R. Fol. sen. 3 ij. sem. fanicul. d. rad. rhabard. āa j. sal. tartar. gr. xij. infunde in aq. rutæ q. s. aturæ zijß. adde syr. de spin. cervin. rosar. soiv. ăa z B. tinctur. castor. Dij. spt. nitri dulc. . xx.m. f. potio, mane sumend. cum regimine, &

constitute bis vel ter prout fuerit occasio.

ness, occurrent prout fuerit occasio.

ness, occurrent prout fuerit occasio. akent h flying pains, as not unusually happens from ing pains. the fit ing of cold, &c. 'tis proper to exhibit a gentle

phoretic, in the following manner.

The bod of Theriac. andromach. Bij. lapid. contrayerv. penai imon. diaphoretic. āa gr. xv. syr. de mecon. q. s. e of tiplus, hora somni sumend. superbibendo haustum

t dang tent.

indicate Aq. last. alex. puleg. \(\bar{a}a \overline{\overline

warm flannel, being provided for its recep
pro de it must be laid thereon, and immediately ied to the fire; to be kept warm whilst the wife performs the remaining part of her office time, he mother. But if the placenta be long in the customa.

K k 2

bringing away, it will be proper in the mea time gently to wash the infant, with a soft line rag dipt in warm water, or rather small-beer, a unsalted butter, in order to take off the scu If the child appears to be weak, it may be conv nient, after he is well washed and dry'd, to rub hi gently over with a little warm white-wine, brandy diluted with water. After he is dress 'tis an usual thing to give him a little fro butter and fugar, which commonly proving em tic, brings up a quantity of phlegm that w lodged about the stomach, larynx, &c. and after wards taking downwards, purges off the meconim or black fecal matter from the intestines. long as this black matter continues to be charged, they usually give the child, twice thrice a day, a tea-spoonful of ol. amygd. dulc. violar. aa or else of the syr. flor. persicor. or rofar. folutiv. alone. But if they find him subje or inclinable to have fits, or convulfions, 'tis ul to give him now and then a little coral. rub. pulv. de guttet. aa mixed up into a thin electua with syrup. pæon. simp. After the exhibition of fugar and butter, the child is usually put to see and after he awakes is variously treated, according to the particular fancy of the good women, a seldom without a little superstition. It might proper, if it were possible, to observe the following rules in the treatment of a hearty new-born chi 1. To give him no brandy, geneva, anifeed-wat or the like fiery cordials, either alone or mix with his panada; and nothing that may cur or disagree with his milk-diet. 2. No flesh-me nor even fat pig, the favourite thing of for over-kind nurses, nor wine in any large quanti should be allowed, within the month at leaded c because the infant was not thus fed in the uter Acids ought not to be mixed with the alimen man nor should the child be too much cram'd by

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ne time; but rather be fed little by little, and ften. 3. The infant should lye with his head onsiderably rais'd, that the phlegm wherewith oung children abound, may the readier be ischarg'd, and suffocation be prevented. The dden deaths of young children are, 'tis very obable, often owing to a neglect of this caution.

ISORDERS attending DIFFICULT BIRTHS.

Ifficult births are those wherein the wo- Definition and man continues long in the pains of la-Caufe.

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This case may proceed from an uncommon aitness of the passages; as happens not unquently in very young, or elderly women, who re never deliver'd before; as also in such as are a dry, hectic constitution. Sometimes also membranes breaking long before the time of ivery, the waters are wanting, which should ricate and relax the parts, in order to procure easy exclusion of the fætus. And sometimes in, these membranes being too thick or strong, l not break in season; or when the time of ivery is at hand. There may also be a great akness on the side of the mother, which ables her throws: and a like weakness on the e of the child, will lessen the effect of its orn chi agglings. To these causes may be added, hamorrhoids, convulsions, and a large accuor min lation of the faces in the intestines, a diarage accuracy cure a, dysentery, dropsy, tumors, ulcers, &c. in lesh-me uterus, or parts adjacent; a relaxation of the desh-me uterus, or parts adjacent; a relaxation of the rus, the large bulk of the child, twins, unseaquantil able flooding, a distortion of the passage, a dchild, &c.
the uter the uter the child is dead in the uterus, the Diagnostics.

When the child is dead in the uterus, the man will not feel the usual motion of it, processarily for a considerable time before delivery.

Kk3

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Her pains and throws will likewise be weak and languid, and not at all forwarded or promote from within; and when the waters break away there will be no apparent figns of immediate delivery. The mother, upon turning, will like wife remarkably find the child to fall from on side to the other, if it be dead within her; an remain like a heavy weight, on that fide t which she turned. And upon search, the perfe who performs the office of midwife, will sensible of a want of motion in the fatus, and Th its cadaverous scent, if it is corrupted. countenance of the mother may likewise expre the death of the child; her eyes appearing in and hollow, her face pale and wan; and if it h been dead for any time, her breasts will become flaccid, and a sanious fetid matter issue from Add to all this, that if the secunding are excluded before the fætus, 'tis reputed certain fign that 'tis dead. The suspicion w be confirm'd, if the woman has not gone of bat her reckoning; if she hath received any exten injury during the time of her pregnancy; if is unhealthy, or vehemently infected with t venereal taint; if no pulsation can be felt int umbilical chord; if the futures of the chil head are closed, or the bones of the sl wrapp'd over one another; and lastly, if woman be convulsed, and the case attended w flooding, faintness, &c.

There is room to suspect twins, if after woman is deliver'd of one child, the pai gelli flooding, and tumefaction of the abdomen con and nue; but the matter may be put beyond all &c.

ception by fearthing.

We may conjecture that the membranes in their ding the child are too strong, if the woman occar gone out her full time, and remains for some hour in labour; if the pains and throws have beway

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fufficiently strong and regular; if the posture of the child be natural; if the gathering, as tis vulgarly call'd, of the waters, (that is, their edian bulging outwards, between the head of the child, and the membranes) has been of a longer m on continuance than usual, before the coming away thereof; and lastly, if upon examining the mem-ide to branes by the touch, they appear to be of an incommon thickness.

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3. If the woman actually continues in labour Prognofict. and for the space of sour or sive days, the case is adjudged dangerous. If the child proves to be expressed to be expressed to the pains lessen or go off; and the woman salls into convulsions, or lethargic distributions. If there be a violent flooding, and no become prospect of a speedy delivery, the woman is in great danger of her life. In general, all cases of undin his kind are dangerous in proportion to the size of the symptoms. uted riolence of the symptoms, and their continunce, compared with the constitution of the

one of patient.

exten 4. In the most difficult and dangerous labours, if I great care should be taken to encourage and with the cep up the spirits of the woman; the contrary 4. In the most difficult and dangerous labours, Regimen. elt int procedure, or a neglect hereof, might be of child very fatal consequence. In other respects the regimen must be adapted to the cause, constitution, and particular symptoms which appear.

5. When the birth is retarded by any parti-Care in case of cular, or general straitness of the passage, a lu-a strait Pased w pricating diet should be order'd, consisting of oge. ne pai gellies, broths, &c. prepared with balfamic or anctuous ingredients, as rad. alth. gum. arabic. and all &c. The intestines, in case of the least degree

of costiveness, must be directly discharged of their contents, by emollient glysters repeated oman occasionally: and a little before the expected ome hour, it will be proper to use hog's lard, by ave beway of unguent, or the following liniment freely.

Re Unguent.

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R. Unguent. dialth. 3 j. ol. amygdal. dulc. lilior. alb. āa 3 jss. m. f. liniment. cum quo calide inungatur pudendum internum & externnm, libera manu, bis terve in die.

Twill here also be convenient to give now and then a dram of sperma ceti internally, along with the broths, or other liquids; or for the same purpose,

R. Ol. amygd. dulc. 3 j. syr. artemis. 3 fs. m. f.

haustus pro re nata repetend.

The medicines used before the breaking away of the waters, ought not to be of too forcing a nature; lest, by causing an immature evacuation

thereof, the delivery should be retarded.

When the passage, notwithstanding the use of these means, remains still too close, recourse may be had to a proper instrument, made on purpose to dilate and widen the orifice of the uterus by gentle degrees, till the exclusion of the sexus be procured.

The unseasonable coming away of the Waters.

6. When the waters break away unfeafonably, or long before the time of the delivery approaches, it will be proper to lubricate and relax the parts, by the external use of emollient oils or unquents, recent butter, lard, or the like; and to order for internals, the same medicines that are proper in case of weakness on the side of the mother. It might likewise be of considerable service to inject frequently into the uterus, a proper quantity of warm ol. amygd. dulc. the throws in the mean time being encouraged, by all the artificial assistance the woman can afford; as by regulating the breath in inspiration, violent motions of the diaphragm, and abdominal muscles, sneezing, straining, &c. But if this case be attended with a violent flooding, or coevulfions, we must immediately proceed to the extraction of the fatus for the fafety both of that and the mother.

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7. If the labour is known to be retarded by Thickness of a thickness of the membranes including the the Memfætus, so that they break not in due time; which branes. may be learnt by the collection, and long continued bulging out of the waters; we must proceed as in case of weakness, or want of strength in the mother, with the additional affistance of fuch particular motions as tend to forward delivery, as walking, &c. But if they still obstinately continue unbroken, and the case be desperate, they may be tore asunder, or rather cautiously cut thro' with a bistory, by a cross incision, in order to open a free passage for the child.

8. When the child is large, or dropfical in a When the particular part, or when the woman labours Child is large, under a great weakness, or wants sufficient &c. strength to raise or support her throws, she ought, now and then, to drink a glass of warm wine; which might also here to advantage be burnt with aromatics. In this case, a glass of cinnamom or other cordial-water, may be attended with success. Some good women, when the exclusion of the fætus appears to be retarded thro' weakness, give about a scruple of powdred distam. cret. in a draught of penny-royal water; and repeat the dose as they find occasion. ation of the patient. But where such assistances

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are not highly prized, the following may be

substituted to advantage.

R. Troch. de myrrh. borac. āa 3 j. syr. de artemis. 3 s. aq. hysteric. puleg. āa 3 j. tinct. castor. 3 j. spt. c. c. per se gut. xx. m. s. haustus, 3 tia vel 4 quaque bora repetend.

Or.

R. Pulv. myrrh. 3 S. croci opt. castor. russ. sal. volat. c. c. āa gr. vj. troch. de carabe 3 j. syr. atriplic. olid. q. s. f. bolus, pro re nata sumend. superbibendo haustum sequent.

Ry Aq. rutæ 3 ij. stephan. 3 j. syr. croci 3 B. spt.

fal. armoniac. succinat. xxx. m. f. bauft.

If powders are more agreeable,

R. Pulv. myrrh. 3 j. castor. croci aa gr. xv. ol. cinnamom. gut. iij. m. f. pulv. in chartas iij. dividend. sumat unam 4^{ta} vel 5^{ta} quaque hora, cum cochlearib. v. julap. sequent.

R. Aq. cerasor. nig. puleg. rutæāa ziij. cinnamom. fort. stephan. āa zij. syr. è corticib. citri z j. spt.

lavendul. comp. 3 ij. m. f. julap.

Or,

Re Pulv. fol. dictam. cretic. cinnamom. troch. de myrrh. rad. valerian. āa 3 \(\mathbb{G} \). ol. nuc. moschat. gut. iij. m. f. pulv. chart. iij. sumat unam pro re nata cum cochlearib. iv. julap. sequent.

R. Aq. ceras. nig. cinnamom. ten. puleg. hysteris. āa z ij. spt. corn. cerv. sal. vol. oleos. āa z s. sacchar. albiss. q. s. n. f. julap. de quo sumat etiam

cochlear. iv. subinde.

If these or the like medicines sail of success, proper sternutatories may be given occasionally; or even an emetic of ipecacuanha, unless convulsive motions, or violent slooding, contraindicate it. After the exclusion of the fatus, the following drops may be continued for a few days.

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R. Tinet. castor. 3 ij. sal. volat oleof. spt. c. c. tinetur. croci aa 3 j. m. sumat gut. xxx. subinde

cum baustulo vini alb. lisbon.

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g. If the hamorrhoids, by their tumefaction Hamorrhoids. and pain, should prove any obstruction to the delivery, it may not be amis, by the application of leeches, to unload the vessels, and draw out a confiderable quantity of the stagnant blood. The part affected may likewise be frequently bathed with warm milk: or, if the patient is costive, an emollient glyster should be injected, confifting of oil of almonds, milk and fugar, or the like. After this, emollient liniments may be used to the part; care being taken that nothing of an offensive scent, or capable of affording noxious effluvia, enters their compofition; for fear they should affect the child. In other respects the case may be treated as the vulgar hæmorrhoids, in the manner formerly men-See pag. 23, &c.

to. When there is any considerable accumu-costivenss. lation and induration of the faces in the intestines, whereby the uterine passages are straiten'd, a discharge thereof is to be sollicited, by the repeated use of emollient glysters, Or if it be suspected, that some inconvenience will attend the postnre requisite for the commodious receptance of a remedy in that form, a mild suppository, as a violet-comfit, &c. may be employ'd

instead thereof.

11. If a violent diarrhæa, or dysentery, weak-Diarrhæa, or eas the patient, and hinders the exclusion of Dysentery. the fætus, a stop should immediately be put thereto, or the cure be attempted in the following manner.

Re Aq. cinnamom. ten. ceras. nig. cinnamom. fort. āa z ij. pulv. rhabarb. torresact. confect. fracastor. sine melle, coral. rub. ppt. cret. alb. āa z ij. terr. japon. z j. spt. menth. lavendul. comp. āa z ij. f.

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mixtura, de qua capiat cochlear. ij. vel iij. post singulas dejectiones liquidas, vel cruentas; agitato

prius vale.

And in order to support the patient, let there be in readiness some such as the following julep, to be drank of between whiles, as there shall be occasion.

Re Ag. cinnamom. ten. 3 iv. mirabil. stephan. aa 3 ij. margaritar. pp. 3 ij. spt. menth. croci, sal. volat. oleof. aa 3 j. m. f. julap. de quo bibat cochlear. iv. in languoribus.

In other respects, the cure of these symptoms is to be attempted in the manner formerly deliver'd; due regard being here had to the particular circumstance of the patient. See pag. 128,

&c. pag. 210, &c.

When the Child is dead.

12. If the child be actually dead, and the woman's pains decrease, or go off, and the throws return no more, it may be proper to employ fuch medicines as are prescribed in case of weakness on the side of the mother. If these have not the defired effect, and the waters are already broke away, whilst the patient remains possessed of sufficient strength, an emetic of ipecacuanha may be exhibited to advantage. But if the woman wants strength, and much time has been spent in vain; if there be a considerable flooding, convulsions, or other dangerous symptoms, the extraction of the child is immediately to be attempted, either by the manual, or instrumental method.

In case of Twins.

13. In case of twins, the requisite procedure does not materially differ from the common; care being taken that no one of them be left behind unregarded in the uterus; and to prevent their croffing, or entangling with one another in delivery; whereby the extremities of that which is designed to be brought away last, might easily be mistaken for those of the other. b

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Such a mistake might prove of fatal consequence, both to the twins and mother. In order to avoid it, the midwife having first extracted the head and shoulders of one, should gently slip her hands under its arm-pits, and directly bring it away. It frequently happens, that in case of twins, after one of them is delivered naturally, the other happens to come not with its head, but its feet foremost, or footling, as 'tis vulgarly called; in which posture it is then to be extract-And fometimes, after one is deliver'd, the other will remain in the uterus for some days, which is a dangerous case; and requires the membranes, if not already broke, to be carefully cut, and the child extracted. If one of them happens to be dead, and the other alive, great caution and expedition should be used in the delivery: but sometimes weakness, faintness, convulsions, or other bad symptoms, may require the operation to be deferr'd, till the patient can in some measure affist her self. This rule ought constantly to be observed, that the child which lies lowest in the passage, ought first to be extracted.

14. If a suppression of urine be the cause of suppression of delay in the delivery, and this proceeds from Urine.

a stone in the bladder, pressing upon the neck thereof, it ought directly to be repell'd by the introduction of a catheter. But if the child, by bearing hard against the bladder, be the cause of this suppression, the abdomen is now and then to be raised, and compressed, by a proper swathe or sillet. And in case this has not the desired essect, recourse must be had to the catheter, in order to empty the bladder of its contents.

15. When convulsions happen to retard de-convulsions, livery, the case is adjudged dangerous; and the operation is here seldom performed without the loss of the mother, and sometimes also

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of the child, unless great expedition be used. Proper internals, or nervous cardiacs, should here be freely given, in order to put off, or defer the fits.

R. Pulv. rad. valerian. sylv. pulv. de guttet. aa gr. xv. sal. volat. succin. c. c. croci aa gr. v. cam. phor. gr. iij. conf. rutæ 3 j. syr. pæon. q. f. f. bolus, 3tia vel 4ta quaque bora sumend. cum cochlear. iv. julap. sequent.

R Aq. ceraf. nig. rutæ āa z iij. pæon. comp. z ij. fyr. pæon. comp. 3 j. spt. lavendul. comp. tinctur. caftor. sal. volat. oleof. aa 3 iss. m. f. julap. de quo

bibat etiam cochlear. iv. frequenter.

The operation in this case is to be attempted directly, if the woman be delirious, or the flood. ing violent, as frequently happens. And here likewise, if the membranes are not already broke, they ought to be tore, or rather cut, with a bistory, gently gliding it up, or introducing it with the point turned towards one of the fingers, for fear of undefignedly wounding any other part.

Violent flood-Delivery.

16. If the delivery is render'd dangerous by ing preceding reason of a violent flooding preceding it, too strong cardiacs, or stimulating medicines, ought not to be given, for fear of increasing the hæmorrhage. But if the person is plethoric, too great a loss has not been already sustained, it may be proper to use phlebotomy, by way of revulsion. In the mean time, or after the operation, the following bolus and julep may do some service.

Terr. japonic. troch. de carabe, pulv. myrrh. coral. rub. ppt. aa 3 ss. confect. fracastor. f. m. q. s. f. bolus, 4th quaque bora, vel pro re nata, sumend. Superbibendo cochlear. iv. julap. sequent.

Re Aq. plantag. rosar. rub. cinnamom. ten. vin. rub. āa z ij. acet. acerr. z j. syr. cydonior. zvi. spt.

nitri dulc. 3 ij. m. f. julap.

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R. Spt. vitriol. 3 ij. lavendul. comp. 3 j. m. sumat gut. xx. frequenter, cum baustu aq. fontan. vino rubro commixt.

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To these medicines may be added laudanum occasionally. If the flux still proves violent, the ame externals and internals may be us'd, as were formerly prescrib'd in the like kind of hamorrhage. See immoderate flux of the menses, &c.

17. If the birth should be delay'd, or pro-Impossumes, or racked, on account of any impossumation, or Ulcers in the alceration in the aterus, discover'd some time Uterus. Desore, the case must be treated in the manner formerly mention'd; due regard being had to the state of pregnancy. But if they happen to be discover'd just in the time of labour, we may order for the impossumation, if no other symptom contra-indicate, lenient glysters, emollient somenations, and resolving liniments; but for the alceration, pledgets dipt in warm red wine: the midwise being particularly careful to perform her office gently. And this is all that can well be done in these cases, till after delivery; and then they may be treated as ordinary cases.

18. If any old callosity, or cicatrix in the callosity, &c. pagina or uterus, create a difficulty in the delivery, and the disorder was known during the time of pregnancy; the cure ought then to be attempted, in the manner formerly mention'd. See pag. 450, &c. But at present we can only use gentle emollient somentations and liniments, consisting of milk, ol. amygdal. dulc. &c. Or else a piece of prepared sponge may be put up, in order to dilate the parts. And, in case of failure here, an instrument might be contrived for the same purpose; or else the callosity, or cicatrix, may be pared, and taken down by incision, to widen the passage for the child.

hage for the child.

19. If

506 Disorders attending difficult Births. PART II.

the Uterus.

Relevation of 19. If the relaxation of the uterus, or its ligaments, retards the birth, no more emollient medicines must be used than are absolutely ne. cessary; but cloths dipt in warm red wine, may be frequently applied to the part. The posture of the woman must be such, as may best favour the disorder; and she ought to lie quiet as much as possible. In other respects, this case may be treated as the common bearing-down, relaxation, or procidentia uteri.

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Diftertion of the Vagina.

20. When a distortion of the vagina hinders the exclusion of the fætus, the woman must be placed in a suitable posture to answer it, so as most to favour the delivery; and for this purpose, that of standing is generally preferr'd. Other cases there are which require different postures, when the woman cannot be deliver'd in the usual manner, and particularly that of standing upon a stool; which was more pra-Etised anciently than it is at present. In this case the woman is to be supported under her arms, or may recline a little upon a pillow, laid in some convenient place. Particular distortions of the parts, situations of the child, the woman's usual way and manner of life, and other particular symptoms, may require still different postures, as kneeling, leaning, reclining, &c. which are best concerted by the mother and the midwife.

In case of Stickage.

21. Sometimes the delivery will be retarded by the stickage of the child in the orifice of the uterus, between its neck and shoulders; which is a case that requires great care and expedition on the part of the midwife, to prevent the suffocation of the infant, and avoid pulling the head quite away from the shoulders, which make the resistance. This stickage is gently to be eased by introducing the fingers or hand beetween the neck of the uterus, and that of the hild.

Sometimes also the umbilical chord is wound bout the neck of the child; which requires to be disentangled, in order to the preservation both of the mother and the infant, before the time of elivery. To prevent any fatal accident from his cause, the midwise ought to satisfie her self, y examination, before she enters expressly upon er office; and if she finds the chord thus entanled, by all means to endeavour to clear and reuce it to its natural situation.

PAL BIRTHS.

Unatural births are those wherein the Definition. child presents it self any other way than ith its head foremost, or downwards, and its turn'd towards the mother's back.

noting it self, or being turned, in the uterus, nether side-ways, supine, or otherwise; so that e hands or feet, knees, shoulders, &c. may first, parately, or jointly present themselves. The abilical chord also being broke, may sometimes pear first; and so may the placenta uterina, and ther adhere strongly to the uterus, or come may before the child.

3. The particular state of the case is best learnt Diagnostics. the symptoms attending the labour, compared the what appears upon examination, or search, the throws are regular and strong; the vagina duterus sufficiently dilated; the waters acuated, and yet the birth does not come forth, we may conjecture that the child is large, affected with a general or particular dropsy, as the head, abdomen, &c.

4. The danger attending unnatural births al-prognostics.
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symptoms, the continuance of the case, and the nature of the causes from whence it proceeds.

General man-

5. All unnatural births ought, as much as po ner of Delivery fible, by artificial means, to be reduced to them Thus, when the head presents it fe tural kind. fide-ways, the child, if it be practicable, should be gently put back, and turn'd to the natur fituation, before it is extracted. But if it is alread advanced too far for this, for instance to the neck, it may then, by turning, be reduced the proper posture, and extracted as in natur labours.

If the Child lie supine.

6. If the child lie supine, with its face u wards, and it be found impracticable to turn his he must be extracted in that posture; tho't confequence is usually some small contusion blackness in the face of the child, or a flatn of the nofe, occasion'd by pressing against t os pubis, or offa innominata of the mother.

When dropfical.

7. When the child is dropfical in the head, may be known by the large bulk thereof, and t openness of its sutures; while the other parts the body are generally small, and wasted. If extraction cannot here be made in the ordina way, upon account of the unnatural magnitude the head; the space between the sutures may cautiously pierced with a proper instrument, in der to evacuate the water collected therein. Bu the child be dead, the fame thing may be d without danger; and afterwards the woman be delivered with ease. The like method is to be taken when there is a dropfy in the chil breast or abdomen; due regard being had the structure of the part, and the proper m ner of making the puncture.

When monstrous.

8. If the fætus be monstrous, either universa or in any particular part, and the utmost deavours both of the mother and the midwife, unable to procure a delivery, so that the

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the patient is in imminent danger; the fuerfluous or unnatural part of the fatus may be
at off with a proper instrument; or a division
the whole may be made; so that the pieces
eing extracted, it may save the life of the woman,
and in all cases of this kind, or where we are
retain that the child is actually dead, and can
other ways procure delivery, we must cut the
tus into proper portions, and extract it pieceeal. But whilst there is the least reason to
spect the fatus alive, all endeavours are to be
ed before the instrumental method of extraction
attempted.

9. If after the waters are broke away, the When the Feet t present themselves the first, some danger come foremost. ay attend any attempt to turn the child. 'Tis erefore more adviseable to endeavour to exat it, in the manner that offers; and when it advanced so far as the hips, it may, with less pard of its slipping, be gently drawn by apping a fine fingle napkin around it. the face now happens to be upwards, it ought be turn'd downwards, to prevent the hazard suffocation, violent contusion in the face, the ching of the chin, or pressure of the nose, ainst the offa innominata, or pubis. If only one t appears, let it be considered whether it the left or the right, which will direct the rch for the other; and when by this means y are both found and placed together, the opeion may be performed as above-mentioned.

melves at once, 'tis impossible to proceed hands and feet.

ill the child remains in this posture. The

ads therefore are to be turn'd back, or re-placed,

feet remaining as before; and thus the ex-

tion may be performed.

11. If one hand and arm, or both, come One Hand or wards, they must be put back, and re-both.

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placed, if possible; but when they are far ad vanced, the case is attended with danger, and the operation with difficulty. If this case should happen, and there are certain figns that the chil is dead, the limbs which thus present themselve may with less danger be twisted off at the joint by the bare strength of the hands, than cut awa by the use of sharp instruments for the purpos If after the hands are replaced, the head canno be found, and much time has been already spen to no purpose, search may be made for the feet and the fætus extracted after the manner requifi in that case.

12. When the knees present themselves, while the hams are turn'd backwards towards the m tes, great care must be had not to mistake what is thus presented, for the head; to which purpo the part should be traced up to the ham; and woman being laid in a convenient posture for de livery, search must be made for the feet; of ferving that the child's face be kept towards the mother's back; and thus it may be extracted.

The Shoulder. 13. When a shoulder presents it self fin the case is difficult, upon account of the great di tance of this part from the feet. To reducet case, the child must be replaced, and then, well as possible, the hand being introduced, search must be made for the feet; which being brough out first, the fatus may be extracted.

The Back.

14. When the back comes foremost, the chi runs the risk of being suffocated, unless the po fture be presently alter'd; nor will it be possib to procure delivery, without finding the feet, an bringing them out first.

The nates.

15. When the nates come first, the postu must be reduced, and search made for the set tura as in other unnatural cases; but where this en cannot be obtain'd, delivery may be attempted in the manner wherein the child is presented ical or there are instances of successful delivery in

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16. When the breast, or the belly, presents first, The Breast or ne case is often dangerous; because it is impos-Belly. ble to extract the fatus as it lies in that posture; nd the spinal bone can never be bent backwards ith fafety. When the belly presents it self, e umbilical chord generally appears first. In ese cases the midwife is diligently to replace e parts, and find out the feet; remembring ways to turn the face of the child to the back the mother, and so to deliver it. When either le comes first, the case is less dangerous; and

e method of extraction much the same.

17. If the umbilical chord come first, whe-The umbilical er the child be in a natural or unnatural po-Chord. ire, the case will be attended with danger; uns the delivery be suddenly perform'd; because m a contusion of the part, or coagulation of blood in the umbilical vessels, the circulation apt to be stopp'd; which is frequently the death the child, and causes violent symptoms in the ther. In this case the midwife must attempt replace the chord, and afterwards extract the

ing expeditiously performed, for fear of a proofion of the chord, and the death of the child, io is commonly a great sufferer by this symp-

tus, either by the head or feet: the operation

n, if not fuddenly removed.

11. When the umbilical chord is broke, the when the umnger is greater on the side of the mother than bilical Chord the child, because of the difficulty there will is broke. w be to extract the placenta; which remaining g behind, either in whole or in part, causes lent flooding, convulsions, and sudden death; this en urally deliver'd, this inconvenience is soon tempte ledied by a ligature. If any part of the umessented cal chord remains fixt to the placenta, it may

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ferve to conduct the midwife thereto; and the it may be separated in the manner described natural births. But if it breaks close to the pla centa, the case is very dangerous, because of the time usually required to find the placenta without a clue : during which also the uterus may be great contracted; or, at least, remain less capable distention, when the waters have been long before discharged. In this case the hand must be troduced, and the placenta being distinguish from the bottom of the uterus, by its number little inequalities on the fide where the umbil cal vessels terminate; it may, if it be loofe, adhere not strongly to the uterus, be read brought away: but if any part of it be fin thereto, that must first be loosed, and set if by the fingers. And if, by this means, it cam all be brought away, 'tis more eligible to la fome part behind, than by a rude treatment of violence to the uterus it felf; which might the the patient into violent convulsions, and a immoderate flooding, or even death it felf: or the woman should escape with life, inflammation ulcers, gangrenes, &c. might be the conseque of fuch injuries. In this case it may be pro to give some such as the following medicines, forward the expulsion of the placenta.

R. Aq. puleg. \exists vj. bysteric. \exists ij. tinctur. myr castor. $\bar{a}a \ \exists$ s. spt. croci \exists ij. m. f. julap.

quo capiat cochlear. iv. frequenter.

Or,

Re Elix. proprietat. spt. c. c. succin. āa 3ij. sumat gut. xxx. ter quaterve in die, cum hauf vini albi.

A galbanum plaster may likewise be apply to the navel. And if there be occasion, sneed may be excited, by the use of a proper statory. Emollient glysters also, and proper injections, may be of service.

19. W

ECT.III. The Instrument al Method of Delivery. 513

19. When the placenta presents it self, or comes When the Place ite away before the fætus, the danger is very centa comes eat; the child, in this case, being often suffo-first. red; and the mother usually flooding violently, hilft the fatus remains separated in the uterus. d cannot be readily excluded. The delivery is re immediately to be attempted; and exaing first the placenta, the child is instantly be laid hold of, and brought away, without ending time to reduce it to the most desirable sture, if that cannot be presently obtained; fear of endangering the life both of the moer and child. Upon a complete delivery, the oding generally abates or ceases; but if it ould not, it must be treated with ringents, in the manner hereafter mention'd. pag. 475, and pag. 516, &c.

HE INSTRUMENTAL METHOD OF DELIVERY.

WHEN the common manual operation Definition, cannot take place, so as to procure deery, and the symptoms are so violent, as to reaten sudden death to the mother, recourse all be had to proper instruments, in order to tract the setus.

2. This is frequently the case when the child Use and Dandead, or dropsical in any particular part, theger.

oman weak, or when there has been any ill anagement, thro' delay, &c. It is commonly

tended with flooding, convulsions, syncope, &c. he instrumental method of delivery, except the sarian operation, is always death to the child, it be not dead before; and not unfrequently over fatal to the mother likewise unless the

oves fatal to the mother likewise, unless the

erator be very expert.

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514 The Instrumental Method of Delivery. PART II.

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manner of it de cribed.

The general 3. The instrumental method of delivery is, in general, this. If the child be actually dead, or if the life of the mother be in imminent danger; the operator introduces, with his right hand, the hooked instrument, called the crotchet, and made for the purpose, the point whereof is turned towards his own hand, for fear of hurting the uterus, and directed to the head of the child; which being once found, he fixes it, if possible, between the futures, or in one of the fockets of the eyes, or in the cavity of the ears or mouth. But if it can commodiously be fixed in the occiput, the hold will be the furer, and the operation performed The instrument being to greater advantage. thus fixed, the operator proceeds to extract the child; and after the head is once brought out, then is feldom any more occasion for the instrument; but he performs the remaining part of the operation with his hands alone, in the common manner. After the child is thus deliver'd, great care must be taken not to break the umbilial chord, because of the difficulty it would create in bringing away the placenta. A rupture of this kind is very easy, if the child has been dead for any confiderable time; in which case the parts will putrefy. Thus much for the general method of delivery by the instrument. In all the particular cases, we are to proceed in the manner formerly mention'd; only here no regard need be had to the situation of the fætus, as in call of natural births. 'Tis sufficient that the ope rator delivers the woman, safely and expeditionly with that posture of the child, which best suit his intention. If the body of the fætus should come away, and the head be left behind, the instrument must again be introduced, and fixed a above-mention'd. But if it prove too large, a fometimes happens from a dropfy, &c. to be ex tracted at once, it may be prudently cut into severa portions r II.

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portions, by an incision knife; and it will then come away with ease. If both the head and placenta remain in the uterus, and the placenta be fix'd to the uterus, the extraction of the head must be first attempted; otherwise a violent flooding will succeed. But if the placenta be detatch'd from the uterus, it may, if it is found readily practicable, be brought away first. For the other particular cases, see moles, unnatural births, &c.

CESARIAN OPERATION.

DY cæsarian operation is meant the cutting Casarian Ope-D thro' the abdomen, into the uterus of a ration what. pregnant woman newly deceased, in order to save the life of the child. And if the mother not long before her death perceived the usual motion of the fætus; if the midwife can find any pulsation in the umbilical chord, or any of the arteries of the child, after the mother is dead, or just about the time of her death, there are some hopes that this operation may be attended with success; tho' the case is always dubious and uncertain: and we cannot well expect to succeed, when the woman has been dead more than a few minutes. The operation is faid to have been The manner of antiently performed near the article of death, performing is. with a happy event, in respect of the child; but as it must always be fatal to the mother, whilst alive, the moderns never propose it till after her death. When the operation has been refolv'd upon some time before the death of the woman, and all things are got in readiness for it; immediately upon the last gasp of the mother, a large incision being made along the abdomen, between the musculi recti, so as to avoid the peritonæum, for fear of wounding the intestines, till the uterus appears; the knife must directly be plunged therein, but not at all deep, lest it touch the child;

the

516 Disorders consequent upon Delivery. PART II.

the uterus always growing thinner, as the natural time of delivery approaches. The membranes including the fætus are then to be instantly divided; and separating the placenta from the bottom of the uterus, the child is with all posfible expedition and dexterity to be taken out, and freed from the burthen, after the usual manner. At this time the child will very probably appear as if it were dead; tho' perhaps a small pulsation of the heart, umbilical chord, or arteries, may be found upon examination. Immediately the mouth, nostrils, ears, &c. must be cleansed and freed from their mucus; and the child washed all over with warm wine, or a little brandy and water, instead of the common lotion; and then wrap'd up in flannel, and placed before a moderate fire: by which means it may possibly be brought to manifest some remarkable signs of life. After this, it may be treated in the common method before deliver'd. The operation is called cæfarian, from a supposition that Julius Casar was delivered by means of it.

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SECT. IV.

DISORDERS consequent upon Delivert.

FLOODING.

Definition, &c. 1. THE delivery is immediately, or foon followed by a copious hæmorrhage, which proving continual for the time, is called flooding; being generally grumous, and of dangerous consequence, if immoderate, or of long continuance; especially in tender constitutions, or when it causes weakness, faintness, syncope, convulsions, &c. The regimen in this case should not Regimen. be too hot. Rest is to be encouraged. The diet may

SECT. IV. Diforders consequent upon Delivery. 317

may be panada, fago, gellies, &c. The drink, wine and water, with a toast, &c. Proper paregories should be exhibited occasionally, if the

patient be any way reftless.

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3. If this case be prolong'd, or heightened, by Cure in generat of the placenta, grumous clods, &c. remaining ral and partin the uterus, the exclusion thereof may be attempted by gentle emmenagogics, as borax, sperm. ceti, troch. de myrrh. &c. the internal use of all pungent aromatics, and inflammable spirits, being avoided. If such medicines fail of success, the offending bodies must be extracted by manual operation; otherwise sudden death might ensue. After the total extraction hereof, the violence of the symptom generally goes off; and the patient, if the hæmorrhage were not excessive, prefently recovers.

3. If the continuance of the case be owing to the difficulty of the labour, or any violence offer'd, or damage sustain'd in delivery, or bringing away the placenta, sleep and rest ought to be encouraged; athickening balsamic diet should be used; and the patient ought to be kept moderately cool. Injections of warm red wine might be ser-

viceable.

Or

R. Vin. rubr. ziv. aq. plantagin. zij. aceti acerrim. zj. alumin. rup. zj. sacchar. saturn. zij. m. f. solutio, cum siphone calidè injiciend. ter quaterve in die.

The moderate use of acids is here convenient; or a sew drops of spirit of vitriol, may now and then be properly taken along with some convenient liquor. And in general, the method requisite here is much the same with that observed in other violent hamorrhages; due regard being now had to the cause, and particular circumstance of the patient.

4. If the flooding proves the more violent upon account of a plethoric constitution, phlebotomy

may

518 Disorders consequent upon Delivery. PARTII.

may be allowed, provided the patient's strength will admit thereof. After which, the case may be treated as a common hamorrhage, with restringent injections, particular local applications, and internal medicines. In general, the following mixture is excellent.

R. Aq. plantag. germin. querc. āa ziij. aceti opt. zij. syrup. coral. cydonior. āa zs. lapid.hæmatit.ppt. bol. armen. terr. japonic. āa z j. m. sumat cocklear, ij. tertia vel quarta quaq; bora, agitato semper vase.

Re Aq. cinnamom. ten. zvj. acer. aq. theriacal. aa zj. coral. rub. ppt. zij. alumin. rup. zj. syr. cydonior. zj. m. sumat cochlear. iij. frequenter.

5. If a large collection of indurated faces in the intestines, pressing upon the uterus, and sometimes colical symptoms, seem to occasion a continuance of the slooding, glysters may prove of service, being repeated occasionally. In all flooding, from what causes soever, the abdomen should not be swathed too tight; because this generally increases the disorder. If the hamorrhage still continues violent, and is attended with faintness, convulsions, &c. it may not be amiss to use some such as the following injection.

R. Vitriol. alb. 3 iij. alumen. rup. 3 j. solve in aq. plantag. vin. rub. acet. opt. āa 3 j. & siat injectio,

cum siphone subinde adhibend.

If other externals are required, they may be the same with those prescribed for a hamorrhage at the nose. It may likewise be of service to diplinen cloths in oxycrate, and apply them to the regions of the abdomen and loins. For farther directions in this particular, see hamorrhages, disorders of pregnant women, &c. pag. 318, &a pag. 475, &c.

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Suppression or Obstrction of the Lochia.

OR the first four or five days after delivery, History of the a quantity of pure blood is evacuated by the Lochia. mouths of the vessels where the placenta adhered; which proves large or fmall, according to the conlitution of the woman, the heat of the climate, he manner of delivery, and other circumstances. After this time, the flux decreases, grows more rous, and daily appears less red, or somewhat of he colour and confiftence of pus. These phænomea seem to proceed from much the same causes as hey do in recent and digested wounds; the two ales being nearly parallel. The evacuation geneilly ceases in fifteen or twenty days from delivery; uring which time it may greatly vary in point colour, consistence, scent, &c. This flux is merally much less after a miscarriage, than after a erfect birth; especially when the woman was not radvanced in her reckoning. The lochia conantly decrease in their quantity, as the milk mes more plentifully into the breafts; which aded to the white colour whereof they fometimes ppear, has been the foundation of a conjecture, at the matter both of the milk and the lochia as the same. But the matter of the lochia has not e properties of real milk, as some persuade emselves; and, in reality, appears to be only scharged from the wounded vessels of the utes, till their mouths are cicatrized. When this ax is regular and natural, the quantity thereof proportion'd to the cause, the constitution, d the laceration of the vessels caused by the vulsion of the placenta from the uterus; the ent thereof is not fetid, but its change of lour and confistence gradual, without giving y signs that it is acrimonious, corrosive, or the An

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Cause of their Obstruttion.

An obstruction hereof may proceed from various causes; as a diarrhoea, passions of the mind especially anger or surprize; the taking of cold especially receiving the cold air at the mouth of the uterine vessels; the use of astringent medicines; an obstructed perspiration; the drinking of cool liquors, &c.

Prognostics.

3. A suppression of the lockia is more or les dangerous in proportion to the degree thereof; and the time of its continuance. If the stop. page be sudden, and happen upon the first two or three days after delivery, 'tis usually the cause of inflammatory disorders, pains in the head, a fever, difficulty of breath, and inflammation of the uterus; and if not speedily remedied the cause of abscesses, ulcers, and sometimes cancers, lameness, pains in the loins and lower belly, convulsions, the hysteric passion, &c. These disorders, however, are mitigated or prevented by other natural hæmorrhages, as of the nose, hæmorrhoids, &c. as also by particular evacuations, as profuse sweats, can increased discharge of urine; wherein a large quantity of a black - sediment may be frequently observed.

Regimen.

4. In this case the patient must by all means be confined to her bed; and lie therein with her head and body somewhat raised, in order to savour the evacuation. All that she drinks, ought to be warm; a glass of warm wine is to be allowed between whiles; and she may use for her diet, proper gellies, broths, panada, &c. If no inflammatory disorders appear, a warm perspirative regimen seems to be the most proper.

Cure.

5. It has, in this case, been often found success. ful to drink a small draught of aq. bysteric. and ess of a fever, these hot waters are hardly allowable, it is except it be a small quantity of the latter, well being freed from its pungent aromatic oil. Dry frictions The

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SECT. IV. Obstruction of the Lochia, &c. upon the legs, &c. may also be made to good advantage in this case. To these some add the use

of cupping-glasses, either with or without scarification. Glysters likewise have their use in this case, unless it be attended with a diarrhæa; but they ought to be emollient and emmenagogic, and not confiderably purgative. Injections also might here be of great service, prepared of a decoction of rad. aristoloch. gentian. centaur. min. Cabin. &c. with the addition of tinctur. myrrh. elix. propriet at. &c. In the mean time, if the obstruction prove obstinate, and be attended with a plethora,

R. Pulv. myrrh. borac. āa gr. xv. sperm. ceti, gr. k. sal. volatil. succin. gr. v. cons. rutæ 3 j. syr. de ertemis. q. s. f. bolus, 5ta quaq; bora sumend. cum

bhlebotomy is advisable. And for internals,

cochlear. iv. julap. [equent.

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R. Aq. puleg. rutæ āa ziij. bysteric. zij. tinct. llebor. nig. castor. sal. volat. oleos. āa 3 j. syr. de rtemis. 3 j. m. f. julap. de quo bibat etiam cochlear. v. frequenter.

Or,

R. Troch. de myrrh. 3j. borac. 3 B. pulv. fabin. ad. valerian. sylvestr. āa gr. viij. ol. rutæ chym. gut. .m. f. pulvis sumend. pro re nata, cum cochlearib. diquot julap. supra descript.

The following drops may be given in any pro-

per vehicle, as often as there is occasion.

R. Spt. sal. armoniac. tinet. succin. myrrb. aa 3 j. m. sumat gut. xxx. cum haustulo vini alb. aq. fon-

an. commixt. subinde.

If a diarrhoea comes on, as the consequence, and not as the cause of this obstruction, or suppression, it ought not suddenly to be check'd; unin case reatly to weaken the patient. In which case wable, it may be treated as a common diarrhoa; regard well being had to the present state of the patient. thus, for example,

R. Pulv.

Immoderate Flux of the Lochia. PART II.

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Re Pulv. rad. rhabarb. torrefact. 3 B. troch. de myrrh. pulv. caftor. opt. aa gr. v.ol. cinnamom. gut. 1.

syr. de artemis. q. s. f. bolus, b. s. sumend.

The disorders occasion'd by a suppression of the lochia, usually disappear upon the return of the flux. But if any particular symptoms should remain, as an inflammation, impostumation, & of the uterus, a lumbago, the rheumatism, &c. they must be treated as mention'd under those par. see suppression of the menses, hysteric passion, &c. pag. 413, &c. pag. 420, &c.

IMMODERATE FLUX of the LOCHIA

Description.

1. THE lochia fometimes flow fo copiously, or continue so long, as greatly to weaken the patient, and endanger her life. The proper quantity of this discharge, indeed, cannot be universally affign'd; different circumstances and constitutions requiring it in different degrees: but in general, if there be a confiderable loss of strength, or want of spirits, a low, weak, or intermitting pulse, the facies bippocratica, fainting, syncope, convulsions, pains in the bypochondria, abdomen, or the like; the discharge in such cases must be deem'd immo-And after recovery, the usual consequences of a violent hæmorrhage, as paleness, want of ect flesh, swelling in the legs and thighs, a dropsical disposition, &c. will generally remain for some time.

Regimen.

position, &c. will generally remain for some time.

2. The regimen requisite in this case, must be er. restringent, and should proceed gradually from the bons weaker to the more powerful things of that Thi kind. Barley-grewel, panada, gellies, rice-grewel, nger harts-horn drink, &c. are here very convenient; lder a glass of red wine and water, being used between d in whiles. The patient ought not to be kept very er d hot. The fleep is to be moderate; and the drinking of thin liquids is not to be greatly

Conf

couraged, for fear of bringing on a dropfy. 4. Opiates, given occasionally, are serviceable. ut the restringent medicines may be some such as ne following.

R. Aq. plantag. germin. querc. aa ziij, cinnamom. rt. 3is. coral. rub. ppt. 3ij. lapid. bæmatit. 3j. r. cydonior. 3vj. tinctur. terr. japonic. 3j. m. sumat

chlear. iv. frequenter.

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R. Aq. cinnamom. ten. ceraf. nig. aa 3 iij. theria-1.3 is. bol. armen. ppt. 3 ij. spec. de byacynth. terr. ponic. āa Bij. syr. è coral. de rosis sicc. āa 3 s. spt. triol. gut. xv. f. mixtura, de qua capiat cochlear. 4th vel 5th quag; bora.

Alfo.

R. Sal. prunel. 3 j. Sang. dracon. 3 B. m. f. pulv. mend. cum baustulo vini rubri aqua fontan. com-

xt. ter quaterve quotidie.

If internals fail of success, we must have reurse to externals; which, in general, may be e same with those prescrib'd in case of flooding, er delivery, immoderate flux of the menses, morrhages at the nose, &c. But if these still ove unable to stop or abate the flux, dip a en cloth in oxycrate, made cold by standing a folution of fal. armoniac. and apply it to the all of the back, or the part affected. And also ect into the uterus the following folution.

R Sal. nitri, alumin. rup. āa žij. vitriol. roman. . sal vitriol. 3 j. solve in aq. plantag. 3 iij. acet. er. zj. & f. injectio, subinde in uterum, ope

bonis, injiciend.

This is the method to be used in the most grewel, ngerous flux of the lochia; for those of the nient; lder kind we refer to common bæmorrhages, etween d in particular to flooding, both before and t very er delivery. See pag. 475, &c. pag. 516, &c.

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CONVULSIONS.

Cause.

Violent extraction of the placenta, a reten tion thereof, a stoppage of the lochia, & are apt to cause convulsions after delivery; while are more or less dangerous, according to cause, continuance, and degree thereof, compa

red with the constitution of the patient.

Cure.

2. If they proceed from a violent extraction the placenta, which causes a large flooding astringent injections prepared of red wine, alu rup. sacchar. saturn. &c. will be proper. But the vessels of the uterus are only lacerated or i jured, without any confiderable hæmorrhage, t injections should be emollient and anodyne, or filting of warm milk, decott. bord.or a decoction fol. malv. flor. chamæmel. sem. lini, &c. mixt with mel. rosat. &c. When this symptom has rise from a retention of the secundines, or fuppression of the lockia, sternutatories may used to advantage; as also detergent injection prepared with rad. aristoloch. gentian. fol. absim vulg. artemis. &c. To a decoction whereof m be added mel. rosat. tinct. myrrh. elix. propriett &c. In the mean time give proper anti-epilept medicines along with fuch as are anti-hyster But if any concreted blood, or grumous matt remain behind in the uterus, it must be extract before we can reasonably expect the convulsion should cease. When this symptom happe from, or appears together with a fever; the patient is of a plethoric habit, the case m be treated after the manner of a suppression ppe the lochia, or menstrual flux; with due regard as the present circumstances. See pag. 519, and p 413, &c.

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HYSTERIC SYMPTOMS.

WOMEN are frequently troubled with hysteric symptoms, after the time of deliery; to remedy which, 'tis usual to order a albanum plaster to be applied to the navel; and o put the patient into a course of anti-hysteric nedicines, after the manner observed in the byeric passion; with proper regard to the cause nd circumstances of the present case. See pag. 20, &c.

FEVER.

A BOUT the third or fourth, and some-When the Fe-Itimes about the fifth or fixth day after ver comes on. livery, the usual symptoms of a fever appear; e lochia in the mean time continuing to flow gularly.

2. This fever seems to be the consequence Cause and the diminution of the lochia, and increase of Diagnostics. e milk in the breasts; which being now fill'd erewith, become hard, turgid, painful, t. The milk, at this time, is likewise of a icker confistence; and the patient feels a pain

d heat in her loins, back, and shoulders.

3. This kind of fever is feldom dangerous; and Prognofics. herally goes off in a short time by a diaphoresis, thout requiring the annuality of a les; or any thing more than the observance of a lender diet. But thout requiring the affiltance of many medirefin pper regimen, or the use of a slender diet. But case mers, proceeding from other causes, sometimes resson ppen in particular constitutions after delivery, regard as to prove violent, of long continuance, and bad consequence; during which, the lochia are herally suppress'd; a particular that is reckon'd ertain mark whereby to distinguish this from fever caused by the milk.

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Regimen.

4. A slender regimen ought here to be observed, as well as in the former case; due regard being had to the suppression of the lochia, in order to promote the flux thereof. To which purpose the regimen might here be the same with what was order'd in that case.

Cure.

happens from the distention, pain and inflammation of the breasts, upon account of the milk contain'd therein; it may be proper to bless in the ancle. Phlebotomy is likewise very convenient when such a fever is attended with other inflammatory disorders, as a pleurist, peripeneumony, angina, pulsation in the head, &c. as ter which a gentle diaphoretic, alexipharmic of cardiac may be exhibited, in a moderate dose, and repeated occasionally.

6. If the breasts are considerably tumesied, a inflamed, a fomentation may now and then bused thereto, consisting of warm milk, or a decoction of fol. malv. alth. flor. chamæmel. &c.

Or.

Ry Fol. alth. flor. chamæmel. melilot. āa m.l. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. & colaturæ z x. addest vin. camphorat. zij. m. f. fotus.

Emollient cataplasms will also be of service.

Re Rad. alth. 3 B. fol. malv. m. j. sem. lini, so nugrec. āa 3 B. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. & colatul adde pulv. sem. lini, farin. fabar. āa q. s. ungus

dialth. parum, ut f. cataplasma.

The common cataplasm of bread and mill will likewise serve very well in this case; a litt oil or axung. porcin. and saffron, being added ther to. But if the sever proceed from catching cold, use gentle diaphoretics, or treat it as sobstructed perspiration. See pag. 327, &c. As when grumous matter, or coagulated blood lodg in the uterus, gives rise thereto, let proper and dyne and emollient remedies be made use of. Suppression of the lockia, pag. 520.

When the dilorders are in their begun or, and DISORDERS from INJURIES done to the UTERINE PASSAGES.

c imali c

THE distention of the parts, and sometimes the laceration thereof, in delivery, is apt to cause an inflammation of the uterus and vagina; which, if not very violent, may be remedied by nointing them now and then with axung. porcin. he unguent. dialth. ol. amygd. d. or the like. And ome there are who successfully use a solution of ullers earth in water for the same purpose. But when the disorder is violent, the consequence of very hard labour, and the parts are confiderably umefied; when 'tis increased by the lodgment f grumous matter, &c. in the uterus, and renains long after delivery; if it be likewise atended with a difficulty of urine, a great offiveness, a fever, convulsions, or the like, so s to threaten a scirrhous tumor or abscess; he case appears to be highly dangerous, and someme proves fuddenly mortal.

2. The regimen here must be suited to the Regimen. imptoms, and the cause from whence they proeed. In general, the diet should be of a cooling ature, or fuch as is proper in all inflammatory isorders. Rest is to be indulged, sleep encolatur ouraged, and all exercise avoided. The abdomen hould not be swathed too tight, nor kept too

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3. Such anodyne fotus's, cataplasms, liniments, of a list and injections, as will not retard the flux of the schia, are here proper; together with the use of the schia ching and inflammation of the uterus, caused it as evers. An inflammation of the uterus, caused riginally by a difficult birth, or a suppression of the lochia, if it continue long, sometimes deper an enerates into ulcers, scirrhous tumors, or of. Sancers, which are exceeding difficult to cure. 3. Such anodyne fotus's, cataplasms, liniments, cure.

Mm 3

When these disorders are in their beginning, and happen in plethoric habits, and especially if the flux of the lochia is suppress'd, it seems adviseable to draw away now and then a small quantity of blood by phlebotomy. A gentle purgative glyster may likewise be injected between whiles: and the use of proper detersive anodyne and resolving injections may greatly conduce to the cure. After the lochia are entirely gone off, we come to give proper purgatives by the mouth. If the symptoms continue violent after the woman hath left her bed, and recovered her strength, a salivation may be proposed before the disorder grows inveterate, or degenerates. In other respects these disorder may be respectively treated as common inflammations, abscesses, ulcers, scirrhosities, and cancen An injury done to the uterus, in the time of delivery, may likewise cause a relaxation of its ligaments; whence it comes to bear down, for sometimes to appear almost inverted. This case if not speedily remedied, may turn to a violent inflammation of the part, and bring on very dangerous symptoms. Rest ought here by all mean to be encouraged; and a convenient posture contrived. 'Tis afterwards to be treated with restringent injections, pessaries, and the the like in the manner formerly mention'd under bearingdown of the matrix, and procidentia uteri. From the magnitude of the child, the long continuance or difficulty of the labour, &c. the uterus and vagina are sometimes so immoderately distended that they recover their tone and natural straitness again with difficulty. This diforder is always in creased by the fluor albus. In this case it may b very proper to inject the following aftringen liquor twice or thrice a day, or to use it warm by way of lotion.

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R. Cort. granater. flor. balauft. aa 3 j. bol. armen. rr. japon. alumin. rup. aa 3 B. coque in vin. rubr. net. rofar. rub. aa this. colatura thij. fint pro jectione vel lotione.

AFTER-PAINS.

OME time after the birth is brought away, the woman feels great pains in her loins, oins, &c. which are seldom dangerous, unless ightened by a detention of the lochia; which, this case, ought by all means to be promoted. strengthening plaster may here be applied to e small of the back; and if the patient is rests, fleep may be procured, and the pains eafed. proper doses of laudanum. But, in general, a oper regimen, with the observance of a due sture, usually effects the cure, without any casions for particular medicines. The pains m to proceed from a distention of the ligaments the uterus in the time of delivery. The free cof ol. amygd. dulc. sperm. ceti, troch. de myrrb. is commonly prescribed after delivery, for the evenion or remedy of these pains; and generally ith good fuccess. See pag. 491, 492. If they are tended with flatulency in the viscera, proper rminatives must be ordered internally; and if ere be occasion, a gentle glyster, well charged th carminative feeds, &c. In the mean time e abdomen must be kept moderately warm; and e liquors made use of should not be drank cold. he swathing should not be tight; and rest should indulged; or if there be occasion, encouraged the prudent use of opiates.

HEMORRHOIDS.

THE hamorrhoids often succeed hard labours; and are much more troublesome than dan-M m 4

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gerous. If they appear very turgid, leeches may be applied near the part, as has been mentional in the hæmorrhoids, proceeding from other causes. In case they are attended with costive ness, proper regard must be had thereto; and in general, the hæmorrhoids succeeding delivery must be treated as the common sort, see pag. 281 &c.

PROCIDENTIA ANI.

Hard or difficult labour is sometimes su ceeded by the falling down of the rectum which ought to be replaced as foon as possible in the manner formerly mention'd under difeat of the anus. See pag. 287. After it is thus n placed, restringent fomentations may be used thepart, prepared of red wine, flor. balauft. con granator. &c. the patient observing to lie supin or in a posture that best favours the disorder. I other respects this case may be treated as the common; only if the hæmorrhoids should happe a little before the time of delivery, they can han ly be remedied till that is over; in which case the woman must use her utmost endeavours to regular her throws, so as least to affect the disorder 11:

DILACERATION of the PERINAUN

I T sometimes happens, from a very difficulated by the delivery, that the perinæum is rent as funder order whence the faces come to be excluded thro'the fine pudendum, as well as by the anus. This case may attended with little danger, tho' very disagree to able; but after it has once happen'd, 'tis very difficult, and scarce possible to prevent the same in suture deliveries. The sole remedy for as

s the manual operation, which is perform'd in the following manner. The patient being The Operation aid in a convenient posture, as soon as the for it.

Symptoms consequent upon delivery will admit,

the oudendum is first to be a leading to b the pudendum is first to be cleans'd of any faces hat may happen to be lodg'd therein, by means of proper injections, or otherwise; and after the parts are again dried, as much as their nature and situation will permit, the rent must be fitched up the whole length thereof, at a proper depth from the surface. Then pledgets being dipt in some suitable agglutinant, as the liniment. arcæi, &c the whole is to be secured with a convenient plaster, and, if there be ocassion, a bandage; which may be removed as ften as is required. Care must afterwards be aken, by ordering a proper posture, to prevent he tearing out of the stitches; which ought by no neans to be continued to such a length, as any way to straiten the entrance of the vagina, or terus, which might prove of very ill consequence n the next delivery.

ABSCESSES.

A Bscesses in several parts of the body, as in the groin, hips, thighs, feet, &c. are ometimes consequent upon delivery; which tend o suppuration, and sometimes cause a continual ameness. These will often appear after all the difficulation of the fymptoms are gone off; tho' they are ment important of the confequence of inflammatory diffunder orders, during the time that the woman is continued to her bed. And however dangerous they case may prove of themselves, they generally appear lisagree to be the criss of the disease which gave rise this ver thereto. If these abscesses, or tumors, cannot the same carried off by proper artificial evacuations, for as phlebotomy, purging, &c. (with the use of

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932 Diseases of the Breasts of Women. PARTIL

calomel between whiles, in proper doses, where the strength of the patient will admit thereof; at the same time ordering gentle perspirative fo. tus's, liniments, and cataplasms;) we must have recourse to the contrary method, and endeavour to bring them to suppuration; and when the matter is fully ripened, open them with the lancet or caustic; and attempt their cure by digefting and incarning them. But in case they turn to scirrhous or scrophulous ulcers, they must be treated accordingly, as we shall hereafter mention. See pag. 625, &c. 614, &c.

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DISEASES IN THE BREASTS, CONSE QUENT UPON DELIVERY.

Cause.

I. HE breasts of women, after delivery, are apt to be variously affected by the quantity, want, or confistence, the stagnation, retention or coagulation, or some ill quality of the milk therein; whence proceed inflammation, hardness, excoriation, and fissures in the nipples, and at length tumefaction, impostumation, scirrhofity, and cancerous ulcers. These symptoms may also be augmented by a suppression of the Icchia, or take their rise from external injuries, as bruises, &c. and generally appear the most violent after a woman is delivered of her first child.

Diagnoftics.

2. Pains and inflammations of the breafts, are attended with tension, heat, and redness of the part, a fever, and other symptoms of an inflammation. The breasts sometimes appear livid and tumefied, when the inflammation is of long continuance. When the tention and level distribute of impostumation e of its a sign the tumor tends to impostumation e of its a sign the tumor tends to impostumation e of its known by e ke When the tumor grows scirrhous, 'tis known by its

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being hard, immoveable, not painful, and a dark reddish colour. When the impostne breaks, it turns to an ulcer; which is udable, when the pus appears white, of a good nsistence, and moderate in quantity; and the cer it self but shallow, unattended with hardfs, callofity, or discolouration. But if the atter be fanious, thin, fetid; and the ulcer ep, finuous, livid, hard, callous, or of long anding; 'tis reckon'd of a malignant nature. then the symptoms of scirrhosity greatly inease, and the tumor comes to break, 'tis then lled a cancerous ulcer. When the milk cures in the breast, an inflammation frequently tends; especially if this case happens within few days after delivery. But when it appears, is not unusual, fifteen or twenty days after e breasts have been suck'd, they now become rd, unequal, and rugged, without any redness; d the glands thereof being over-distended, are stinctly visible. A cold shivering here usually zes the small of the back; which is often followby a fever, in about four and twenty hours time. arices appear in the breasts, which may be own by their turgency, winding figure, and ure colour; being more or less visible, as the ins lie more superficial or deep. The excoation and fissures of the nipples, are sometimes violent or malignant, as at length to take off e part wherein they are seated; and leave an cer behind that is very difficult of cure.

3. The pain or tumor of the breasts, which Diagnostics. ually comes on foon after delivery, feldom d and roves dangerous, or difficult of cure; unless the

reasts turn scirrhous, cancerous, or ulcerous.

4. A moderate and slender regimen ought here to Regimen.

e observ'd; and the body should by all means

e kept soluble.

Diseases of the Breasts of Women. PART I

Cure.

When from a

Suppression of

the Lochia.

5. If a suppression of the lochia gave occasion thereto, the flux thereof is to be promoted. I a plethora were the cause, gentle evacuations, a cupping, bleeding, purgation, &c. may be fer. viceable. If any bruise has preceded, or gave rise to the disorder; after phlebotomy, the following liniment proves very beneficial; and is of great use in most external inflammations.

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R. Unguent. popul. dialth. ol. rofar. aceti vin. alb aa 3 fs. fpt. fal. armoniac. 3 ij. m. f. liniment. cum quo inungantur partes affectæ, calida manu, subinde

After the use hereof, the following plaster

may be applied to the parts.

Re Emplastr. diachyl. simp. è cymin. āa 3 ss. dia chyl. cum gum. 3 j. m. extende super linteum, par tibus affectis applicand.

Cataplasms also have their use in this case

prepared after the following manner.

R. Rad. figil. folomon. lilior. alb. alth. aa 31 flor. melilot. m. j. coque in aq. fontan. & colatur adde pulv. sem. lini, fænugrec. aa q. s. ung. dialil parum, m. f. cataplasma.

If a fomentation be required,

R. Fol. malv. alth. aa m. ss. flor. hyperic. sambu aa m. j. coque in aq. fontan. q. f. colaturæ to j. add spt. vin. camphorat. 3 ij. m. f. fotus.

Lotions likewise are sometimes used with suc cess in this case. The following is excellent,

there be great pain and inflammation.

Re Aq. calc. aceti vin. alb. spt. vin. camphora aa 3 ij. tinct. croc. 3 ss. troch. alb. rhaf. 3 ij. sp fal. armoniac. 3 j. opij 3 ss. m. f. lotio.

In the mean time proper internals may like hing rder wife be made use of; such as gentle diaphoretics diuretics, &c. If the case degenerates into a impostume, a scirrhous tumor, or a cancer, the us must be treated accordingly. See pag. 623, &c.

6. If the breasts appear to be hard, on account which of the curdling of the milk therein; they ough tion

I ECT. IV. Diseases of the Breasts of Women. 535

assome obe drawn by means of glasses, or other proper ontrivances, before the child is put to suck; s, as out if the child is not intended to suck the From the curdfer nother, proper means must be used, in order to ling of the
gave discuss, resolve, and dissipate the tumor, or repel Milk.
follower milk. To prevent its curdling, the breasts is of ught to be kept close and warm. A frequent se of fresh-drawn linseed oil, by way of liniall nent, has sometimes proved very effectual in esolving a painful hardness in the breasts, caused the milk therein. The y the coagulation of the milk therein. The laster omentation last described, may likewise be used n this case, if the hardness remains obstinate. order to discuss it.

. dia-

, par

cafe

5. If the tumefaction of the breasts cannot When tending e discussed by the usual cataplasms of linseed-to Suppuration.

neal, bean-flower, &c. together with the use of roper evacuations, suited to the nature of the roper evacuations, suited to the nature of the assertion ought to be promoted by the forms it felf into a sharp, which is the case no repellents must be apply'd, but forms it is promoted by the ne suppuration ought to be promoted by the requent use of emollient cataplasms, in order he common cataplasm of bread and milk, with the function of a little saffron, may serve very sent, it well for this purpose; or that of the mealy seeds nix'd up with a decoction of rad. alth. lilior. hix'd up with a decoction of rad. auth. mor.

bhord b. &c. But if it tends flowly to suppuration,

it it be encouraged with the addition of rad.

ryon, recens to the cataplasm; as also a little

like nguent. dialth. And when suppuration is the

bing in view, a low regimen ought not to be

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vibrate between the fingers; and it is sufficiently ripe, which may be known by the time of in continuance, compared with the preceding figns, it ought to be opened in the most dependent part with a caustic, which will afford a more constant and copious discharge of matter, and prove more advantageous than incision, in case of finus's, a tendency to scirrhosity, or a cancerous tumor; and after this, it is to be treated as a ulcer, whether simple, sinuous, scirrhous, or When there is nothing but a simple cancerous. impostumation, unattended with any ill sym ptoms, and it be well ripen'd; it may suffice to open it with a lancet, which causes but little los of substance, and no considerable cicatrix. But care must be had in this case, not to wound an large blood-vessels, which lie principally toward the axillæ. After the discharge of the contain's matter, if it be laudable, the ulcer may be in carned with all convenient speed, by the use of the following, for the dreffing.

R. Unguent. basilic. flav. liniment. arcæi aazv pulv. myrrb. 3 ij. mastich. aloes aa 3 ss. mel. rosat

vitel. ovi aa 3 ij. m. f. liniment.

This liniment may be applied warm with pledgets; but too many of them ought not a once to be crowded into the ulcer; which migh greatly protract the cure, and bring on very il fymptoms. If before the ulcer is incarn'd, then be occasion for digestives, they ought to be use no longer than they appear to be absolutely no cessary; to prevent a large suppuration, which too frequently happens in these cases. If mun dificatives are required,

Re Unquent. apostolor. nicotian. liniment. arca āa 3 ss. præcipitat. rub. lævigat. 3 j. pulv myrth rad aristoloch. rotund. aa 3 ss. m. f. liniment.

If the edges of the ulcer grow hard or calous ein apply thereto emp. de mucilaginib. or diachyl. cum esh

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rummi, mixed up with a small proportion of of in sperma ceti; or take them down by incision. But igns if there be no hardness, the dressings may be nden kept on with emp. diachyl. fimp. or de min. fusc. mon Fungous or spongy slesh appearing may be taken and down with the common caustics. When the case of Hesh is nearly level with the lips of the ulcer, cerous the following will ferve to cicatrize it.

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ward

tain' be in-

ummi,

R. Unguent. diapomphol. desiccativ. rub. tutiæ, alb. is, a camphorat. āa 3 ij. trochifc. alb. rhaf. lapid. calami-fimple par. āa 3 j. facchar. faturn. 3 ij. m. f. unguent. fym As ingredients in such kinds of unguents may

fice to be added occasionally, sang. dracon. bolus. armen. le los lumb. ust. cret. alb. crocus mart. astring. &c.
Bu 7. When the ulcer is finuous, deep,

But 7. When the ulcer is finuous, deep, and when the Ulvinding, which may be known by the intro-cer is finuous,
ward union of the probability. uction of the probe, and the quantity or &c. urrent of the matter discharged, the case is djudged difficult of cure; especially if the matuse of the fanious, and the finus's numerous. It lo sometimes happens, that several glands supurate and dissolve away, in different parts of rosat he breasts, and so cause different impostumes, r ulcers, either at the same, or at different with imes; and require so many different operations not a rincisions. But when there is any communicamight ion between them, 'tis generally thought best to ery il ay them all into one, either by the lancet or there austic. And if the sinus ever runs deeper than the mouth of the ulcer, it must be opened in he used he mouth of the ulcer, it must be opened in ely no hat part, otherwise an inflammation, or malig-which ant symptoms may ensue. If the pus be not mun egularly discharged, but kept back in the ulcer, will be apt to acquire a bad confistence, rearea and the cure, and heighten the symptoms; for myrrh which reason the dressings in this case ought to e the more frequent; the dossils made use of calous eing small and soft. The growth of sungous est must here also be carefully prevented, by

the application of calcanthum, or the like. But injections, or lotions, being, on account of their form and manner of application, more convenient for finuous ulcers, than dry powders or liniments, the aq. aluminos may be here used to advantage.

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R. Unguent. ægyptiac. 3 ij. tinet. myrrb. mel. ro. sat. aa 3 j. vin. rubr. 3 ij. m. f. injectio.

The following may, at once, ferve both for

deterging and incarning.

R. Rad. aristoloch. rotund. gentian. gum. mastich. āa 3 j. flor. rofar. rub. balauft. āa 313. faccbar. cand. rub. 3 B. vin. rubr. to B. coque parum, & colatura adde tinet. myrrh. & aloes 3 j. balfam. peruvian. terebinth. venet. (in vitello ovi solut.) aa 3 ij. mel. rosat. 3 j. m. f. injectio, vel lotio, pro re nata adhibend.

Soon after the evacuation of the matter, it may greatly conduce to the cure of the ulcer, to endeavour to repel or discuss the milk in the breasts. During the cure, the body ought to be kept soluble, and the diet should be easy of digestion. If the patient is of a phlegmatic constitution, an issue may be cut to good advantage, and the decoctions of the drying woods prescribed; together with the use of proper edulcorants, and particularly millepedes. But if the ulcer prove very stubborn, and hard to remove, a course of calomel may be enter'd upon; after the symptoms consequent on delivery are totally gone off, and the woman has recover'd her strength.

When feirrhous.

8. If the ulcers grow scirrhous, the matter evacuated usually appears sanious, the cur proves tedious, and the ulcer degenerates into a cancer. In this case, all external unctuous ne medicines are to be omitted, and suppurative at are not to be trusted alone. When there i only start arm only

ECT. IV. Diseases of the Breasts of Women. 539

nly a suspicion of this case, the following may

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R. Liniment. arcæi, basilic. flav. terebinth. venet. itel.ovi āa 3 ss. præcipitat. lævigat. 3 j. pulv.myrrb. ad. aristoloch. gentian. aa 3 ss. bals. peruvian.

ij. m. f. liniment.

In order to remove any scirrhosity that may ppear round the ulcer, proper evacuations, fuch s bleeding, purging, &c. should be made use f; as also warm perspirative fomentations. ut in case it remain obstinate, and cannot be rought to suppurate regularly, emollient foentations and cataplasms are to be employ'd. he following embrocation may likewise be rviceable.

R. Fol. melilot. hyperic. absinth. vulgar. āa m. j. que in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ to j. adde spt. in. campborat. 3 ij. aq. regin. bungar. 3 j. spt.

al. armoniac. 3 ss. m. f. fotus.

If the case still grows worse, and seems likely prove obstinate, proper evacuations must take ace, as bleeding, cathartics, &c. but especially netics of turpeth. min. by way of revulsion. nd if these fail of success, a partial or a total livation may be advised; and afterwards a ourse of diet-drink, made with the drying oods. But if the patient appears to be hectic, ich a course is not to be advised; but instead pereof a milk diet, with the testaceous powers, and a change of air.

9. When a scirrhous tumor happens in the A scirrhous realts, without any appearance of matter, it tumor in the fust either be repell'd, or resolv'd, by the ex-Breasts withernal use of proper perspiratives, or discutients; out Matter.

es into pgether with the assistance of evacuating medi-nctuous nes; or be brought, if possible, to suppuration, trative the manner just now prescribed. But if the there i ase grows scrophulous, or degenerates into a only incer, it must be treated accordingly, in the

Nn

manner

540 Diseases of the Breasts of Women. PARTIL

manner we shall mention hereaster. See pag. 623, &c.

Varices in the Breafts.

10. When varices appear in the breafts, or the vessels thereof are knotted, or preternaturally distended, and the case is superficial, or unattended with an ulcer, and the patient is of a plethoric habit, phlebotomy will be very convenient; and afterwards the use of proper somentations to the part, prepared of red wine and water, or oxycrate boil'd with flor. rofar. rub. balauft. cort. granator. &c. The wearing of a proper plaster upon the part, may likewise conduce to the cure. For which purpose a mix. ture of equal parts of de minio rub. & diachyl simp. seems the best. But when the varices go deep, and appear to be complicated with a scirrhosity, or cancer, as not unfrequently happens, the case must be treated with due regard to these symptoms. And here it might be very convenient to order issues; for they often seem to do service in these cases.

Excoriations, Fissures, and loss of the Nipples.

11. Excoriations, fissures, and loss of the nipples, are common cases, and often prove very troublesome. But fissures and excoriations at feldom dangerous; tho' they will fometimes continue long. They may proceed as well from the venereal taint, or ulcers in the mouth of the child, which infect the breasts, during the time of giving fuck, as from the distention or bursting of the small vessels by the milk. They fometimes turn fiftulous, or ulcerate, and close up the passages of the milk. When there is only a simple excoriation, it may suffice to bathe the part affected now and then with warm milk, or to apply a compress that has been dip therein, and keep it on for half an hour at a time or renew the application as the former grow cold. It has also been found serviceable in this case, to rub fresh cream upon the nipples, or to apply

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ECT. IV. Diseases of the Breasts of Women. 341

here the fibrillæ of the nipples appear to be dry, arched, or crispy, the following mucilage may

more fuccessfully used.

R. Gum. arabic. 3 ij. sem. cydonior. psyl. āa 3 ij. m. tragacanth. gr. x. coque parum in aq. rosar. masc. 3 iv. colaturæ adde mel. rosat. 3 vj. f. mulago, cam qua frequenter illinantur papillæ.

The following liniment will also answer the

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R. Sperm. ceti 3 ij. cer. alb. 3 j. ol. amygd. dulc. solve simul, deinde adde croc. pulveriz. 3 ss.

char. alb. 3 iss. m. f. liniment.

These externals, however, seldom in invetee cases perform the cure of themselves; and ght rather to be omitted, or at most but ringly used, when the fibrilæ of the nipples lax and moist. The following is esteem'd nore general and certain cure for fissures and oriations in the nipples.

R Unguent. pomat. recent. 3 ss. amyl. pulv. bol. nen. āa. 3 iss. sacchar. alb. 3 j. croc. pulv. gr. v.

f. liniment. frequenter adhibend.

Or,

A Unguent. desiccativ. rub. diapomphol. alb. camrat. āa z ij. tutiæ ppt. z iss. sacchar. alb. z j. m. inguent. in eundem sinem.

The following is both deficcative and deter-

, and has been often used with success.

trochife. alb. rhaf. amyl. opt. āa 3 j. mel. opt. f. unguent. A kind of specific for fissures he nipples, is by some held as a great secret, no more than to touch them with ol. myrrh. leliquium.

these liniments, or unquents, are constantly be well washed off the nipples with warm a, before the child is suffer'd to suck. And order to keep on the dressings, little perfo-

Nn 2

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rated cups of wood, or lead, or nipple-glasses ought to be applied, which, upon occasion, ma give vent to the milk by suction or otherwise But if the disorder is increased by the sucking the infant; he ought to be wean'd, or put t another nurse, whilst the milk of the mother either dried up, or drawn out by some prope contrivance, as by the use of sucking-glasse made for the purpose. There are some wh for fiffures in the nipples, where a detergent requir'd, only use fine powder'd sugar, to fi them up; applying a little unquent. tutiæ over it and this with very good success. If spongy fle grows up in the cure, a little levigated n precipitate should be added to a due proportion of ung. rub. for the dreffing; or it may be take down with the common caustic. When the grows callous; which case must be remedied by proper fomentations, and the use of proper fomentations, and the use of emollie r medicines, or caustics, as above-directed. If means of an ulcer, or the like, the nipp should be entirely consum'd, the child bei wean'd, or put to another nurse, the extraction or formation of a new one, may be attempted by by the use of proper breast-glasses, and a w regulated suction. The ulcer being well det ged, may be incarned and cicatrized in common manner, with unquent. tutia, diapomphol desiccativ. rub. &c.

Disorders from 12. When the milk offends merely by t too much Milk. fon of its quantity, it is apt to distend wessels of the breasts, and occasion an inflating mation, pain, and other violent symptome is This not unfrequently happens within the tach the fifeeen or twenty days after delivery; during which time a remedy may be necessary; which time a remedy may be necessary; afterwards a large quantity of milk feld proves troublesome; the flux of the lochia toget

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lasses, generally abating. But if an immature supresson of the lockia gives rise to this disorder,
he show thereof ought to be again promoted
ing to the manner already mentioned. See pag. 492.
Presently after delivery, in order to prevent too
ther i arge a stux of milk to the breasts, 'tis usual to
prope pply diachylon plasters to them; and if these do
glasse ot repel the milk, instead of the plaster, they
be whose poly a mixture of popul. and unguent. alb. spread
gent populinen. A mixture of oil of roses and vipon linen. A mixture of oil of roses and vigent egar, is likewise recommended for the same to f over it urpose; as are also rags dipt in brandy, and gy ste pplied to the axillæ. But generally where the other designs to be nurse her self, the diachylon ed re lasters are sufficient; and the other things portio be take seed not be used, unless where the quantity of ilk is so great, as to endanger the appearance equent still so great. The new-born child ought to be put to suck the breasts of the mother, ediedt r three or four days after delivery; and some mollie . If frain for a longer season: but in the mean nipp me have their breasts drawn in an artificial anner. But if the breasts are, notwithstandld bei traction g, greatly distended and painful, and it be ow about the fifteenth day after delivery, and tempte d a w o forbidding symptoms appear, a gentle ca-

in t

by the milk. See pag. 544. § 17.

tend 13. It sometimes happens, that there is not a want of milk ficient quantity of milk prepared, or sent to in the Breass. Sympton to breasts, for the nourishment of the child.

It this case the woman is to affist and promote gimen; as by the use of emulsions, proper lk seld ellies, broths, wine, good malt liquors, &c. chia together with a juicy food, of easie digestion.

Il det martic may be exhibited, and, if the woman in the plethoric, repeated occasionally. In the mean

omphol me the diet should be slender, and the same

plethoric, repeated occasionally. In the mean

eneral method observ'd, as in order to discuss

544 Diseases of the Breasts of Women. PARTI

But if the case proceed from a weakness in the constitution of the woman, which cannot di pense with a high nourishing diet, it will b proper to wean the child, or put it to anothe nurse; and what remains of the milk in th breasts may be discuss'd, in the manner we sha presently mention. See § 17.

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When the Milk is too thick.

14. When the milk in the breasts is of to thick a confiftence, yet in sufficient quantity, sender, liquid, and diluting diet should be mad use of. Spirituous liquors, and every thin that might cause a viscidity in the juices, shoul be avoided. However, a glass of wine dilute with water, may be now and then allow'd. To fack-whey, or the like, are here proper liquor But if the symptoms are violent, it may be ver ferviceable to give between whiles a small do of the cortex, or some proper chalybeate, which may have the power to liquifie the blood an juices.

When too thin.

15. When the milk is too thin and water the contrary method to that last mention'd ist be observ'd. The diet should be solid, or stron gellies made use of frequently; with a prop quantity of such flesh-meat, as is easie of digestion and affords good nutriment. And in genera the same method may here be observ'd, as w ordered in case of a deficiency of milk. See § 13.

When changed in the Breafts.

16. Sometimes the milk will turn acid in the breasts, or acquire a talte different from the natural. In this case edulcorants, as the test ceous powders, pulv. farfaparil. &c. ought to freely used; or a course of the anti-scorbut juices order'd, as in case of the scurvy; d allowance being made for the present circum

To discuss the Breafts.

17. When the milk, upon account of for Milk in the indisposition of the mother, or other particul reason, which prevents her giving suck, is to

in the epell'd, or discuss'd; tis usual, in the first place, or discouply diachylon plasters to the whole breasts; will be plasters of deminium; as likewise the mixture mother of populeon and unquent. alb. spread upon linen. But when the breasts are full of milk, they ve shall sught to be drawn before the use of any exteral applications; after which they may be bathed of to with warm brandy, and then covered with flannel, r plasters of diachylon. Fine rags also dipt n rum, or brandy, may be apply'd to, and worn inder the axillæ; being renewed as there is ocshoul asson. Oxycrate also is used in the same mandilute er to the same purpose. Others advise a warm blution of alum in vinegar, to soment the liquor reasts withal; covering them afterwards with rey paper, or linen rags dipt in the same; or pplying them under the axilla. Honey, likewise, which pplied by way of cataplasm, to the breasts, od an as been found effectual for this purpose: so ave the lees of red wine, and solutions of the water rochisc. alb. rhas. in aq. calcis, or aq. plantagin. In district of the use of these, or the like means, it will be proper to observe a stender regimen; a proposed to promote, as much as possible, the slux igestion of the lochia; and when that is totally stop'd, to generate the stop of the lochia; and when that is totally stop'd, to see some stop of the stop ave the lees of red wine, and folutions of the of so maining therein, or being too forcibly repell'd, particular should cause violent symptoms.

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546 Diseases of the Breasts of Women. PART II,

The following medicines, used under such regulation, may be very successful in drying away the milk.

Emplastrum discutiens & resolvens.

R. Emp. diachyl. simp. de minio fusc. de sapon.

āa z j. de cymin. z ss. solve & adde ol. succin. z j.

m. f. emplastrum, cujus parum extendatur super

pannum linteum, mammis applicand.

Unguentum discutiens.

R. Unguent. popul. alb. campborat. laurin. nutrit. mel. opt. āa 3 ss. m. f. unguent. cum quo subinde inungantur mammæ, calida manu, superapplicand de emplastr. præcedent.

Mixtura discutiens.

R. Aq. vitæ, acet. opt. ol. hyperic.āa z ij. aq. calc. plantag. sperm ranar. āa z ss. sacchar. saturn. alumin. rup. trochisc. alb. rhas. āa z ij. spt. sal. armoniac. z j. m. & utatur instar sotus.



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DISEASES OF INFANTS.

PART III.

SECT. I.

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HILDREN being apt to receive injuries in the uterus, during the time of pregnancy, or in the delivery itself, 'tis proper, soon after they are born, by a particu-

ar search, to see if all be right about them; in order to restifie such disorder, before it grows fixed or inveterate.

BRUISES.

2. Bruises frequently happen in the head, or Bruises in the other parts of infants, caused by the rough treat. Head.

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ment of the midwife, or otherwise. And sometimes a large tumor appears on the top of the head, occasioned by the pressure of that part against the internal orifice of the uterus; which is not fo easily dilated, as the other parts thereof. The fame may likewise proceed from the hard grasping of the part by the hand of the mid. wife. The tumor here is sometimes so large and so hard, that before delivery it occasions a doubt as to the part of the child which first prefents it felf. In which case, the person who performs the office of midwife, must satisfie himself, by introducing his hand on either fide the tumor, fo as to feel the bones of the cranium; at which time he will generally find, likewise, that the tumor is hard. Other parts of the body, as well as the head, are also apt to be bruised in the uterus, or upon delivery, as the arms, legs, &c. which may proceed from a wrong posture of the child, or by its remaining to long in the passage.

The medicines proper to discuss these kind of tumors, or cure the contusions on the head of the

child, are fuch as the following.

Ry Spt. vin. campborat. ol. amygd. dulc. āa3ij spt. lavend. comp. 3 ss. m. & cum boc inungatur pars affecta.

Re Aq. regin. bungar. ol. rofar. aa 3 ss. balf. peruvian. 3 j. ol. Succin. gut. v. Spt. Sal. armoniac. gut. xxx. m. in eundem finem.

The part may likewise be now and then so-

mented with warm milk.

But if we find that it begins to suppurate, we must by all means encourage and halten the wise, by being detain'd too long, corrode the might other might of might other might of might other might of might other might of might of might other might of might other might of mi of the infant. In this case therefore it will be me contimes convenient, immediately to apply to the part emp. diachyl. cum gum. or emp. de mucilaginib. or the common cataplasm of bread and milk. And as foon as any quantity of matter is collected, the part ought directly to be opened, in order to the discharge thereof. The dressings in this case may be of liniment. arcæi, mix'd up with a little peruvian balfam, and used warm; covering ons a them with a plaster of simple diachylon.

When any of the extreme parts of the child Happening in o per- are bruis'd, or hurt in delivery; the medicines other parts.

just now described for contusions in the head, nay be serviceable here likewise. But if a con-tusion should happen in the scrotum, proper somentations must be used to the part, made after the following manner.

R. Cort. granator. flor. balaust. aa 3 j. flor. rosar.

arms, rub. melilot. āa m. B. coque parum in vin. rubr.

viij. colatura sit pro fotu.

When a fracture or diflocation happens to inants in delivery, the case is to be treated as in ind of adults; due allowance being made for the ten-of the derness of the subject. If the contusion be so great as to require the use of internals; a little lyrup of rhubarb, or the powder of that root, may be serviceable; a small spoonful of canary being likewise exhibited between whiles. In other respects, contusions in children may be treated f. peru-as in adults; with the necessary regard to the ac. gut. difference of the subject.

nen fo TUMEFACTION AND A MILKY HUMOR IN THE BREASTS.

ten the 3. Sometimes the breasts of the infant are othertumefied, and seem to contain some quantity of
de the milk; part of which may be gently pressed out
er skull with the singers, and the remainder repelled by
will be means of a diachylon plaster, applied to the part.

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Or else a mixture of populeon and unguent. alb. being rubb'd thereon, the future separation of this white humor may be prevented by a swathe, or gentle stricture.

WEAKNESS OR FAINTNESS.

4. Sometimes upon delivery, especially when it has been long delayed, the child appears fo weak, or faint, that 'tis hard to fay, immediately, whether he is dead or alive. In this case he must directly be wrapped in flannel, after the usual cleansing; and a little warm wine is to be poured down the throat, or spirted up the nostrils. A brisk motion of the whole child, might likewise conduce to the recovery of him; or as it is the common practice of midwifes in this case, a brisk stroke with the open hand upon the nates of the infant. But if these things fail, a little spirit of harts-horn may be applied to the nostrils. If by these means the child is brought to himself, and afterwards proves weak and feeble, he must be treated with proper externals and internals, as in case of the rickets. Or it may be very convenient, in the first place, to exhibit a purge or two of rhubarb, and afterwards to use the following powders and julap for a constancy.

Re Pulv. è, chel. cancror. s. 3 ij. cret. alb. testar. ostreor. āa 3 j. pulv. slor. rosar. rub.) ij. cinnamom. opt.) j. m. f. pulv. chart. xv. quarum detur una bis vel ter quotidie, cum cochleari julapij sequentis.

R. Aq. cerasor. nig. zvj. cinnamom. fort. zij. syr. è corticib. citri zis. confect. alkerm. zij. m. sijulap. de quo capiat etiam cochleare unum subinda

VOMITING.

5. Vomiting is a very common symptom in young children; and seems sometimes to proceed

ceed from the curdling of the milk upon the stomach, or the taking it down in too large a quantity. This disorder, unless it be violent or of long standing, is seldom of any ill consequence. But when it requires to be remedied, it will be proper, in the first place, to exhibit a gentle emetic of the insusion or tincture of ipecacuanba, and in a day or two after, a purge or two of rhubarb; which also may be succeeded by a free use of the testaceous powders, in the following manner.

Re Aq. menth. cinnamom. ten. āa z ij. pæon. comp. zvj. cret. lævigat. chel. cancror. simp. ppt. āa z iß. syr. è corticib. citri z vj m. detur cochleare unum

frequenter.

A plaster may likewise be applied to the child's stomach, consisting of emp. stomach. magistral. spread upon leather, and rubb'd over with ol. nuc. moschat. per expressionem. If notwithstanding the use of these remedies, the case continues violent, or grows more severe, it may be proper to give a sew drops of liquid laudanum, along with such anti-emetics as are made use of. The following mixture may be serviceable in this case.

Ry Aq. cinnamom. ten. menth. succ. limon. aa z j. cinnamom. fort. z ss. confect. alkerm. z ij. pulv. è chel. cancror. simp. ppt. z ij. laudan. liquid. sydenham. gut. xv. sal. absinth. z j. syr. limon. z ss. f. mixtura, cujus detur cochleare unum pro re nata, agitato semper vase.

In other respects a vomiting in children may be treated as the same disorder in adults; regard being had to the difference of age and constitu-

tion.

GRIPES.

6. The gripes are a very common symptom in Cause, &c. young children; and may be caused by the aliment

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ment made use of, which is considerably different from that which children receive in the uterus. The retention of a part of the meconium may also give occasion hereto, as being somewhat acrimonious; to which may be added as causes, indigestion, or unwholesomeness of the milk, statulency, viscidity in the first passages, worms, &c. This disorder sometimes proves so

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vulsions; or to cause what is vulgarly called convulsions of the bowels.

Cure.

When the child's panada is suspected to cause this disorder, 'tis customary to boil along with it, sem. carui, sol. laur. &c. or to add a little wine or brandy thereto. If the meconium has not been duly purged away, it will be very proper to give a few grains of rhubarb, twice or thrice a week, till the bowels are well evacuated. A little oil of almonds and syrup of violets, might serve for the purpose, where the infant is weak. When the gripes may be suspected to proceed from the taking in of too large a quantity of milk from the breast; let the child be debarr'd the use thereof for a little time, and give of the following mixture till the ill effects appear to be carried off.

Ry Syr. flor. perficor. de rhabarb. āa 3 ss. ol. anis. gut. ij. m. detur cochleare parvulum pro re nata.

with Convulsion the manner formerly mentioned, under the article of the epilepsy. See pag. 13. When the curdling of the milk in the child's stomach appears to cause the gripes, let the free use of the testaceous powders, after a gentle cathartic or two,

be prescribed, along with a proper julep. For example,

R. Pulv. rad. rhabarb. gr. x. vel xv. pro ratione ætatis, ol. anis. gut. 1. m. detur cum cochlear. lastis materni, & repetatur dosis bis vel ter pro re nata.

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Afterwards,

R. Pulv. è chel. cancror. simp. 3 j. cret. albis. s. margaritar. ppt. coral. rub. ppt. aa 3 j. m. f. ulv. in chartas vi. dividend. quarum sumat nam ter quaterve quotidie, cum julap. sequent. chlear. ij.

R. Aq. cerasor. nig. menth. aa 3 ij. pæon. comp. j. syr. è coral. 3 vi. margarit. pp . 3 j. m. f. julap. If worms appear to be the cause of gripings in if from worms. oung children, the readiest way for the reoval thereof feems to be a due and prudent e of athiop. mineral, by way of powders; to be ven twice or thrice a day, along with a little bwder of rhubarb. A decoction of crude merry, in water, might also be tryed in this case. fter a continued use whereof, a gentle purgare or laxative glyster should be administred casionally, till the cure appears to be effected. the disorder proceeds from flatulencies, let the domen of the child be anointed with a mixre of two parts oil of sweet almonds, and one French brandy; the abdomen being afterwards pt warm with a flannel. Between whiles ewise a glyster of the carminative seeds may given to advantage. If convulsions happen on this disorder, it may be proper first to give gentle emetic of the tincture of ipecacuanha, of oxymel. scillicit. and afterwards to treat the le as is directed for convulsions, under the ticle of epilepsy. See pag. 13.

DIARRHOE A.

7. Young children are subject to a diarrhæa, on account of the laxative nature of their diet, d the weak state of the fibres of their intenes. A laxative state of the body is however counted the best for children; and therefore the It appearance of a diarrhoea, being esteemed be-

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neficial in infants, we seldom endeavour to put a stop thereto, till it becomes violent, or continues too long. When a fever accompanies a diarrhos in children, the case is attended with some danger, If the disorder requires a speedy remedy, a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha may be first prescribed, and afterwards a mild purgative of rhubarb, with a drop of the oil of aniseed. This may be taken for two or three days together, and in the mean time the following mixture may be proper.

R. Ag. cinnamom. ten. lact. alexit. aa 3 iss. pæon. comp. 3 is. confect. fracastor. sine melle 3 j. spt. c.c. gut. xx. m. detur cochlear. parvulum, ter quateru

in die, vel post singulas sedes liquidas.

When the diarrhæa proceeds from dentition, or any other particular symptom, it must be treated with regard thereto. In other respects, a diarrhœa in children is to be cured as the same case in adults; due regard being had to the difference of age and cause.

DENTITION.

8. About the fifth or fixth month after the birth, children generally begin to have the fymptoms of dentition; at which time some o the fore-teeth rise and break thro' the periosteun and gums; whereby great pain, and sometime convulsions are occasioned. But these are usually the most violent in cutting the dentes canini which appear a confiderable time before th Whilst children are breeding their teeth, they commonly have an itching, heat, pain and swelling in the gums; the faliva is discharge in large quantities from the glands of the mouth restlessness, uneasiness, a fever, diarrhœa, costiveness, and sometimes violent convulsion come on, and continue till the teeth are on broke through, or risen above the gums. A fe day

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ays before any tooth is cut, the upper part of he gum immediately above it appears thin and hitish; the sides thereof being tumefied and inamed. Children of a gross habit of body, and ch as breed their teeth with costiveness, are more danger than others; especially if they e restless, feverish, or convulsed. The pain creaith a d by the breaking of the teeth thro' the gums ay be mitigated by a due use of proper interals and externals. A discreet use of opiates, or quid laudanum, along with the testaceous powt. c.c. ars, is one of the fafest and most effectual reedies in this case. This method will render e child insensible of his pain, and by lessening e effects thereof, tend to prevent a fever, conlsions, or other violent symptoms. The followmixture, given occasionally, is of great sere, during the time of dentition; proper purtion, if it be required, having preceded.

R Aq. ceras. nig. 3 ij. pæon. comp. 3 ij. cret. opt. vigat. chel. cancror. simp. ppt. aa 3 j. confect. alm. Jij. laudan. liquid. Sydenham. gut. xv. m ur cochlear. unum, ut postulat res, vel pro ratione

ptomatum & ætatis.

Other particular symptoms of dentition are to treated as we formerly mention'd under the icle of the e, ilepsy. See pag. 13.

THRUSH.

re the 9. Children are sometimes affected with little erous eruptions, on the internal parts of the t, pair outh, vulgarly called the thrush. These appear charge petimes early, and sometimes not be ore the mouth dis three or four years old. They are often ea, counted a symptom of the venereal disease; and vulsion that be the case, a sever never appears; which re one a pretty constant attendant when they proA se d from any other cause. When joined with a

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fever, the case is commonly dangerous, and always troublesome, and sometimes continues for feveral weeks. The first appearance hereof is usually attended with symptoms not unlike those of the small-pox; and the fever seldom goes of till the thrush, or little white ulcers, appear of the roof of the mouth. Sometimes these ulcer are very numerous, the tongue is black, the feve long continues high, and the whole furface of the body is thick befet with little eruptions, called by the general name of rash. The regimen i this case should be much the same with that ob ferved in fevers. A vesicatory may be applied to the neck, if the fever rise high. The use the following julep may likewise be serviceable i

R. Ag. cerafor. nig. 3 iv. theriacal. 3 j. fyr. l. mon. 3 vj. fpt. niri dulc. sal. volat. oleof. aa gu xv. m. f. julap. de quo detur cochleare unum a

alterum, tertia vel quarta quag; bora.

If the mouth is considerably ulcerous, then of the teltaceous powders may be foreborn; being apt to clog and fur the ulcers. When the children have the thrush very young, as when the are about four or five months old, a prudent u of treacle-water and syrup of saffron, seems fucceed very well; especially if it be diluted little with aq. cinnamom. ten. aq. lact. alex. or t In the mean time the ulcers in the child mouth should be deterged with some such as t following gargle.

Ry Decost. bordei 3 iij. acet. opt. 3 j. syr. de 11

ris 3 vj. m. f. gargarisma.

Or,

Re Aq. plantagin. 3 ij. spt. vitriol. spt. nitri du

āa gut. xv. mel. rosat. 3 j. m.

The mouth may be cleanfed with somethi of this kind, twice or thrice a day, by mes of a foft linen rag, or the finger of the nut III

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R. Mel. rofat. 3 fs. ol. vitriol. gut. iij. m.

If the fever abate, and the ulcers still remain, may be very proper to give the child two or ree calomel purgatives, at due distances of me; continuing also the use of proper externals, and if these sail of success, we may proceed much ter the same manner as in the case of an anna. But when this disorder proceeds from the nereal taint, a particular regard must be had the cause.

RUPTURES.

10. The tender bodies of infants are subject ruptures, from any cause which puts them into violent motion; as coughing, crying, &c. espeily if they are too tightly swathed; or so that parts of the abdomen are forced too strongly wnwards. From the same causes the umbilical ord sometimes falls off too soon, or a hæmorage, inflammation, or ulcer proceed; which of the treated accordingly. Sometimes re happens a great prolapsion of the intenes at the navel; which is not painful, and dom dangerous, unless the intestines happen be entangled; this being a case that often wes mortal. Whilst this rupture is recent, may be remedied by the constant wearing a per truss made for that purpose. Astringent nentations might likewise be used hally, after the intestines are replaced, in er to contract and strengthen the nen a rupture happens in children from an oftumation in the navel, the intestines must immediately replaced, and secured by a probandage; otherwise they presently gangrenate. all ruptures of the groin, scrotum, labia puden-

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R. Ag. cerafor. nig. 3 iv. theriacal. 3 j. syr. li mon. 3 vj. spt. niri dulc. sal. volat. oleof. aa gu xv. m. f. julap. de quo detur cochleare unum a

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Re Decoct. bordei 3 iij. acet. opt. 3 j. syr. de m

ris 3 vj. m. f. gargarisma.

Or,

R. Aq. plantagin. 3 ij. spt. vitriol. spt. nitri du

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The mouth may be cleanfed with something of this kind, twice or thrice a day, by mea of a fost linen rag, or the finger of the nur III.

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R. Mel. rofat. 3 ss. ol. vitriol. gut. iij. m.

If the fever abate, and the ulcers still remain, may be very proper to give the child two or ree calomel purgatives, at due distances of me; continuing also the use of proper externals. nd if these fail of success, we may proceed much ter the same manner as in the case of an anna. But when this disorder proceeds from the nereal taint, a particular regard must be had the cause.

RUPTURES.

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di, &c. happening frequently in children, from flatulencies, and the causes above-mentioned may generally be cured without much difficulty by proper plasters and bandages; dipt, if occa fion require, in warm red wine, or oxycrat But if they remain long, or continue obstinate proper trusses must be contrived for them to spectively, and worn for a considerable time or till the rupture wholly goes up, and the par which were relaxed, recover their natural ton Violent motions, as straining, crying, &c. shoul in all these cases be avoided as much as possible and the child confined to his cradle, and the kept in a posture that best suits the cure. Who there is a hydrocele in the scrotum, proper s mentations may, at first, be used, in order to d cuss it, prepared after the following manner.

R. Fol. rorismarin. absinth. vulg. majoran. ru aa m. ss. flor. lavendul. m. 1. coque parum in fontan. q. s. & colaturæ z x. adde spt. vin. ca phorat. aq. regin. bungar. āa 3 j. m. f. fotus, fi

quenter adhibend.

When the tumor appears to be discussed means hereof, it will be very convenient to an astringent fomentation after the same mann Thus for example,

Re Cort. granator. flor. balauft. rofar. rub. 3 j. coque in aq. calcis, & aq. ferrareor. aa to colaturæ 3 x. adde vin. rubr. 3 ij. alumin. 1

3 j. m. f. fotus.

Or instead of this fomentation, a catapla may be prepared of the meals, with the addit of the same restringent ingredients, in pow But if there are no hopes of discussing the tun or if it increases under the use of these means must be opened by puncture or incision, in or to discharge the water collected therein. internals proper for children in case of a hydrive cele, are such as the following julep. R

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Re Aq. petroselin. 3 iiij. rapban. comp. vin. alb. a 3 j. syr. de alth. 3 vj. spt. mitri dulc. 3 ss. m. julap. de quo sumat cochlear. ij. frequenter.
The other species of ruptures incident to young crat mildren, are to be treated as in grown persons; inate ith proper allowance for their difference of age in to ad constitution. See pag. 279.

OPENNESS OF THE SUTURES.

11. The sutures of childrens heads nerally too open, when the birth was immare, or the constitution is weak or watery. his symptom happens to almost all children a greater or less degree: and sometimes the erture is not totally closed up, or the cranium that part not fo hard as the rest, for two three years after the birth. 'Tis observed at this openness, or distance between the bones the skull, is increased by the child's catching cold; especially a cold of the head, as 'tis lled. When this disorder continues long, 'tis outed a fign of weakness and short life. ual, in this case, to rub the head every now d then with a little warm rum, or brandy, xed up with the white of an egg, and palm ; a red cloth being applied to, and constantly orn over the part, for some years. 'Tis of good vice to keep the head warm. But when this order proceeds from a collection of water in chead, it must be treated as the bydrocephaaddit m; the operation generally proving successful en the water is lodg'd between the scalp and the powe he tun ricranium. See pag. 274. When the disorder is means t small, or no great quantity of water collected, in or the part, it will commonly suffice to use gene-ein. evacuation, to cut issues, give calomel pura hyo tives, and the like, at due distances of time, the child can bear them. But when the col-003

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lection of water is withinfide the skull, the cal

is generally deem'd incurable.

Head-mould-(bot.

There is also a disorder incident to the head of children, directly opposite to that above mentioned, and vulgarly express'd by the wor head-mould-shot; which fignifies the close lock ing of the futures, or their riding over one and ther, so as to compress the internal parts, as the meninges, or brain it self. And this is a ca which is supposed to admit of no cure from me dicines; unless room could be given for the in crease and growth of the parts by manual ope ration, or a divulsion of the sutures.

INFLAM MATIONS AND EXCORDATION

1 2. "Tis usual for young children to have inflan mations and excoriations in feveral parts of the bodies; as particularly behind the ears, in the nee thighs, &c. Those on the lower parts usually pr ceed from the acrimony of the urine; which for times frets off the epidermis, and leaves the cut bare. The cure hereof, is gently to wash t parts, twice or thrice a day, with warm water which dissolves and drinks up the acrimonio falts of the urine lodg'd therein. 'Tis also usual thing among nurses to dissolve a lit fuller's-earth in water, and apply it to the pa after it has been well washed. Finely powder cerufe, chalk, or calcined flate, will also fer for the same purpose. But, in general, where inflammation and excoriation are confiderab tis proper to use, by way of fomentation, a so tion of trochife. alb. rhaf. in aq. plantag. twice thrice a day. In the mean time, the parts shot by all means be kept dry, or prevented from no bing one against another, by the interposition fine linen rags, or the use of a little ung. de las cativ. rub. or diapomphol. spread thin thereon.

ERU

the for stoms abovementioned, the child hold ERUPTIONS S'masw od todale

whole milk nery sgree bere 13. Children, during the three or four first nonths after their birth, are frequently troubled with eruptions in the head and face; and are metimes almost covered therewith, so that hey appear in one continued crusty scab. This pay proceed from the particular constitution r gross habit of the child, or from some itt uality in the milk of the nurse. When these ruptions are superficial, moist, and contain a thick ellow matter; and if when the scabs fall off, he skin beneath appears red, and no way ulceated; the case is not of any malignant naare. Nay, indeed, when they prove favourble, 'tis generally thought they are falutary, nd come as the crifis of some other distemper. hich might, otherwise, be more fatal. Howver, when the pustules are ripe, or begin to um crusty, 'tis customary to give the child a urge or two of rhubarb, or the like gentle thartic, and to anoint the scabs with cream, l of almonds, &c. Some also advise the aplication of a little basilicon, spread thin upon nen, to promote the discharge of the matter these eruptions on the head; in the mean me taking care to keep the body laxative. But hen fuch cases grow inveterate, or turn to scabbed or scalled head, they must be treated cordingly, as mention'd under the article of prosie. See pag. 334, &c.

ISORDERS PROCEEDING FROM THE MILK OF THE NURSE.

14. When the milk of the nurse evidently lagrees with the child, so as to cause a vomitg, diarrhoea, emaciation, weakness, or any of 004

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INFLAM MATIONS AND EXCORDATION

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the symptoms abovementioned, the child should either be wean'd directly, or put to another nurse, whose milk may agree better with him. To avoid, as much as possible, the disorders which might enfue upon the child's fucking an improper nurse, regard must be had to her age, temper, manner of life, complexion, health 'Tis usually requir'd in a good nurse, that she be of an age between twenty five, and thirty five; that her temper be chearful, her skin clear, her hair not red, her breath sweet, her teeth white, and her body every way found and healthful. She ought neither to be subject to the fluor albus; nor to the menstrual flux, during the time of lactation. Her husband also must be healthy; the should have had more than one child of her own; and ought not to begin to fuckle, 'till about fix weeks after she was her sel deliver'd of a healthy child. Her breasts ar usually defired large, equal, full, foft, and fre from lumps, or any particular hardness, or scars The nipples are esteem'd for not being hard griftly, or depress'd; and for the perforation thereof being numerous and distinct. The breasts are thought the better for being full milk, rather than containing but a moderal quantity. The milk it self is expected to of a thickish consistence, not wheyish or water but capable of remaining upon the hand, with out running off upon a small inclination thereo Neither ought it to be of a blue colour, tho''t naturally somewhat inclining thereto. In shor That is preferr'd which is white, sweet talte well scented, and of a high consistence; as the is rejected which foon turns four, is thin, fmells, or tasts strong, either immediately, or any moderate time after it is drawn out of t breasts; which is said to be the case of mi afforded by fuch as are red-hair'd, or used

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hard labour. These cautions well observed in the choice of a nurse, may prevent the various disorders in children, which flow from the use of a bad milk; but when fuch diforders, whether diarrhoea's, vomiting, &c. actually appear, they must be treated according to their several natures respectively.

THE RICKETS.

HE rickets is a disorder affecting the Definition. bones of children, and causing a considerable protuberance, incurvation, or distortion therein.

2. This disease is sometimes supposed to pro-cause. ceed from a neglect in swathing the child; rolling him too tight in some places, and too loose in others; and placing him in an inconvenient, or too often in the same po-'Tis sture, or suffering him to be long wet. likewise attributed to the want of proper motion, and the using the child to one arm only; whence the legs and knees remain too long in The disease the same incurvated situation. sometimes also seems to be hereditary, or owing to the parents, whose juices might be viscid or acrimonious. The rickets may likewise be occasion'd by some natural defect in the digestive faculty; whence the aliment coming to be unequally, or irregularly apply'd to the body, some parts of the bones increase in bulk more than the rest. The same thing may also happen from a natural, or acquired viscidity of the food. But the most evident cause of this disorder, is the violence done to the parts of the tender bodies of infants, by pressure, or swathing, which may wreath the fibres of the bones, whilst they remain in a cartilaginous state, and fo prevent the equable growth and increase

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thereof. Add to this, external injuries, as talls, blows, &c. occasioning luxations, distortions, fractures, &c. And hence the origin of that particular species of this distemper, which by compressing or straitening the cavity of the thorax, brings on an afthma, a hellic, or confumption, and not unfrequently a distortion of the spine,

or a gibbosity in the back.

Diagnostis.

3. When the child is able to talk before he can make use of his legs, he is generally supposed to have the rickets. Upon the first appearance of this difease, which usually happens some time between the first eight or nine months, and the fifth or fixth years of the child's age, the part ir affects grows lax, flaccid, and weak; and if the legs are affected therewith, they now be. come unable to support the body. All the parts subservient to voluntary motion are likewise debilitated and enfeebled. An universal indolence is felt in the body; the child grows pale, fickly, flothful, and cannot fit in a posture tolerably erect. Though he could walk before, he now loses the use of his feet; and his head generally grows too large for the trunk, and cannot be supported, or managed, by the muscles of the neck, which gradually wear away, and become lank and flaccid. Swellings, and knotty excrescencies likewise appear in the wrifts, ancles, and tops of the ribs; and the bones of the legs and thighs grow bow'd or crooked, which makes the gate or manner of the child's walking difagreeable. The like diforder will also sometimes seize the bones of the arms, make them appear difforted, and cause knots in the joints thereof.

Prognoffics.

4. If these symptoms continue long, the thorax becomes strait, a difficulty of respiration comes on, as also a cough, and a heetic fever; the abdomen fwells, the pulse grows weak and small, and

Diseases of Infants. SECT. I.

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If the distemper was occasioned by any neglect on the fide of the nurse, and the case be taken in time, that is, before the expiration of one year from the birth of the child, 'tis often remedied. If any bones are incurvated, the joints much swell'd, and a cure is not effected before the child comes to be four or five years old, the case is usually adjudged incurable; and the patient generally remains a dwarf: and not that only, but is commonly fickly, hectical or phthisical, during his whole life; especially if the spine and fernum are at all affected. When the rickets is complicated with luxations, diflocations, fradures, the king's-evil, &c. the case is very difficult of cure. But when the patient can endure brisk motion, and is subject to cuticular eruptions, even tho' it be the itch, &c. these are accounted good figns, and thought to prognosticate recovery; especially if they happen in the first year or two of the child's age.

5. The regimen proper in case of the rickets Regimen. begun, depends chiefly upon motion, exercise, and keeping the child as much as possible in a posture opposite to that of the incurvation, or tendency of the bones from their natural straitness. Proper methods of swinging, rocking, or the like, might also be contrived for rickety children; whereby the depravity of their limbs might in great measure be remedied or corrected. The air should be thin, clear, warm and dry. Whatever obstructs insensible perspiration, all forts of external moisture, ought to be care-

fully avoided.

6. This diforder, when taken in the begin-cure in general ning, is often remedied in very young subjects, and particular by means of proper bolfters and bandages, suited by externals. to the particular parts affected. But when the

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bones are grown more rigid and inflexible, other mechanical contrivances, as padding, strait boots, and several sorts of machines or engines, made of pastboard, whalebone, tin, &c. are to be used, in order to reduce the distorted bones to their natural straitness and situation. 'Tis now, likewise, pretty generally thought of service in the rickets, before the distemper comes to be confirm'd, to plunge the patient two or three times every morning into a tub of cold water, or the cold bath, during the months of May and June; continuing him for about two or three seconds of time under water, at each plunge; but the whole operation ought not to last above a minute or two at most, unless the patient be strong, and can well endure it. After being taken out the last time, he is to be well dried, and immediately committed to his bed or cradle, and there permitted to perspire freely, or sweat for an hour or more, as his strength will allow; and when he grows cool again, he may be taken up and shifted. Besides the repetition of this process for a convenient time, all his joints, and the spinal bone, may every night be anointed before a fire, with the white of an egg, beat into a water or oil, with a whisk or a spoon. Others for the same purpose use, with tolerable success, a liniment of rum and palm 'Tis likewise usual to apply a plaster of deminium and oxycroceum, along the back, so as to cover the whole spine. Dry frictions also are greatly commended in this case, and should be made upon the whole body, with a warm linen cloth before the fire, but especially upon the parts affected. The oil of snails is famous for the same purpose. This oil, as 'tis called, is no more than what drops from them, when, being bruised, they are suspended in a flannel bag. With this all the child's limbs, and spinal bone, III.

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bone, are to be anointed; and particularly the weakened or distorted parts of his body. The anguent. digital, tho' seldom made, or kept in the shops, is in great esteem, as an external for this disease. But the sollowing liniment is much more powerful.

R. Unguent. nervin. martiat. ol. palm. laurin. āa z j. balsam. peruvian. ol. nuc. moschat. per express. āa z ij. ol. caryophyl. chym. succin. āa gut. x. spt. lavendul. comp. z j. spt. sal. armoniac. z ij. m. f. liniment. cum quo inungantur artus, & præcipue partes

affectæ, calida manu, semel vel bis quotidie.

To this liniment may be added occasionally,

ol. terebinth. ex laterib. petrol. &c.

The following plaster may likewise prove very serviceable; being applied to any particular part

affected, or along the spine of the back.

Re Emp. è cymin. de min. fusc. ad hern. oxycroc. āa z ss. balsam. peruvian. z j. pulv. flor. rosar. rub. bol. armeniac. āa z ss. ol. succin. camphor. āa z j. ol. petrol. q. s. ut. f. emplastrum, cujus sufficiens portio extendatur super alutam, debitæ formæ, parti

effectæ applicand.

All externals, as liniments, unguents, plasters, &c. consisting of such ingredients as may attenuate, break away, and dissolve the viscidities, wherewith the rickety joints are clogg'd and obstructed, at the same time that they irritate, contract, and strengthen the relaxed, or over-weaken'd sibres, must needs be serviceable in this case; and a due use of them contribute not only to carry off the cause, but also to prevent a relapse. When the distemper seems six'd, and likely to prove obstinate, issues may be cut in the arms or neck; especially where the head is large, and the child of a gross habit of body.

7. During the use of proper externals, we are By Internals. not to neglect that of internals. Indeed the cure might be begun to advantage, with such

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evacuating medicines as tend to cleanse the prima via, which in this case are generally clogg'd and obstructed with a viscid mucous matter. When the child is weak, and not above a year old, the following purgative may be exhibited.

Re Decoct. pectoral. 3 j. mann. fyr. de rbabarb. aa 3 ij. sal. volat. oleos. gut. x. m. f. potio mane

lumenda.

Or if a stronger be required,

Ry Syr. è cichor. cum rheo, rosar. solutiv. de spin. cervin. āa 3 ij. ol. anif. gut. j. m. detur cochleatim.

But when we suspect the child is troubled with worms, or if he abounds with watry humors in any part of the body, or if the head be large, the following powder will be better suited to the case, and is contriv'd for a child of two years old.

Re Pulv. rhabarb. sanct. æthiop. min. crem. tartar. aa gr. vj. calomel. gr. v. refin. jalap. gr. iij ol. anis. gut. i. m. f. pulv. quem sumat in cochlear. lac-

tis cum pane coit.

When the child's stomach appears to be foul, it will be very proper to give a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha; the dose thereof being suited to the age, strength, and constitution of the patient. After the use of general evacuations, it may be very convenient that the child begin a course of milk, wherein a confiderable quantity of garden fnails has been boiled. This is found of very great service, when there is any tendency to a consumption; and in that species of the rickets where the juices are sharp, or saline. That the child may receive the full benefit of this course, it ought to be continued for some months. A quarter of a pint of the milk thus boiled with an ounce or more of shails, may be a sufficient dose for a child about two years old, to be taken every morning and evening. Between whiles also, it might be convenient to give the III.

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the patient a spoonful or two of the syrup of urnips; which is made barely by boiling up the clarified juice with sugar. The following infusion will be very serviceable, where any thing purgative is required, as it frequently is in all young children.

R. Rad. rhabarb. incif. glycyrrhiz. āa 3 ij. cort. amarisc. cappar. sem. fænicul. dulc. contus. aa 3 j. macis Ij. passular. major. exacinat. zjs. cerevis. en. to jis. infunde simul per boras 24. & colaturæ fumat infans biennis cochlear. iij. vel iv. bis terve

puotidie.

Or, where the constitution is very moist, or

he juices very faline, or acid,

R Lign. guaiac. cort. sassafr. rad. chin. sarsapail. osmund. regal. rad. fænicul. āaz js. coque in ceevis. ten. cong. ij. ad cong. js. deinde adde milleped. vivent. contus. passular. major. exacinat. āa tb ss. em. dauc. fænic. dulc. āa z ss. fol. heder. terrestr. alv. āa m. ij. coque parum & colatura clara sit pro otu ordinario.

But when the constitution is hectical, or the patient inclinable to a confumption, the following

diet-drink is preferable.

R Rad. consolid. major. 3 ij. cort. fraxin. tamaisc. polypod. querc. ras. c. c. ebor. āa 3 j. coque in erevis. ten. cong. ij. colaturæ cong. j ss. adde flor. amij. fol. malv. ling. cervin. āa m. ij. sem. anis. coiandr. āa ziij. milleped. vivent. contus. passular. najor. exacinat. āa to ss. coque iterum & liquor coatus per subsidentiam defæcat sit pro potu communi. The following powders have been thought

ery serviceable in case of the rickets in geneal; and may be given at any time of the difase, after the use of proper evacuations; the dose ay be being proportioned to the age of the patient, nd the fixedness of the distemper. ommon case, in a child between one and two

ears old,

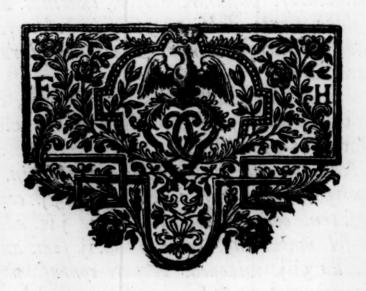
R Latt.

Re Last. sulphur. 3 j. pulv. milleped. ppt. lumbri. cor. terrestr. ent. vener. āa 3 j. m. f. pulv. in chartas vj. dividend. sumat unam bis in die cum cochlear. ij. julap. sequent.

Re Aq. fænicul. dulc. petrofelin. āa z iij. limac, magistral. z ij. syr. de alth. z j. tinct. croci, spt. lavendul. comp. āa z ij. m. f. julap. de quo bibat etiam

cochlear. ij. subinde.

When this distemper is complicated with any other, and particularly when it appears together with the king's-evil, due regard must be had to the latter, before we can reasonably expect the cure of the former. See pag. 615, &c.





Timers.

EXTERNAL

DISORDERS

Requiring the Affistance of

Manual Operation

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PART IV.

SECT. I.



III.

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> E now come to that part of medicine which regards the cure of diseases by manual operation, and the external use of remedies; tho' the internal use thereof is not here excluded: this also being fre-

ently of absolute necessity to promote or forard a cure. External injuries, as tumors, ounds, fractures, dislocations, &c. frequently ing on violent pain, restlessness, fevers, conllions, sincope's, &c. which are to be relieved

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by a due administration of internals. Regard must also be had by the use of proper internals to prevent, if possible, the appearance of the fymptoms; which are always attended with Thus, if restlessness be apprehende from a fracture, we are to give proper doses of opiates at due distances of time, to procure re and composure. If any large wound gives ri to a fever, its attack is to be alleviated or pre vented by a low regimen, and cooling medicine When the nerves are lacerated, and we suspect convulsions, they are to be resisted by the use proper cephalics, anti-epileptics, &c. In like manne before any great operation, as the amputation of a limb, is undergone, 'tis usual to exhibit a opiate, in order to render the patient less sen fible of the pain; and by that means prevent fever, or fuch like diforders, which might other wise be caused thereby. Lastly, there are man external diseases, or cases of chirurgery, which absolutely require the use of internal med cines, and will never give way without then Thus in feveral tumors and ulcers, especial fuch as are scrophulous, scirrhous, or cancerous or where the matter of them is thin, faniou corrofive, fetid, or the like, evacuating med cines, alterants, and fometimes a long continue course of edulcoranrs, must be comply'd wit before a cure can possibly be effected. And frequently find some external cases so stubbor that nothing less than a salivation will dispo and fit them for a cure. This shews the unio there is, and ought to be preserved, between the practice of physic, and chirurgery; which in reality, is a part of the former, and shoul not be separated from it. We shall consid this part under the general heads of tumors, ulcer wounds, gangrenes, fractures, and dislocations.

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TUMORS IN GENERAL.

Tumor in general, is defined a præterna- Definition. tural rising, or eminence, in any part of e body, from an extraordinary afflux of the

culating juices to that part. 2. Tumors may proceed from various causes. Cause. ne mass of blood throwing off or discharging felf of any particular humor, as sometimes ppens in the crisis of a fever, pleurify, emema, bubo, &c. will give rife hereto. And, ording to the nature of the humor so difarged, whether sanguineous, watery, bilious, it causes an inslammatoty, cedematous, scirus, scrophulous, or cancerous tumor. Other nors there are occasioned by flatulency, as the pany, after the same manner as hydropical fors are occasioned by a collection of the pha, or serum, in a particular part. Ruptures the intestines, or their starting from their es, will likewise cause a tumor. External ries are another general cause of tumors; sa contusion, a violent stricture of any part, ound, fracture, dislocation, &c. will make it l, or rise above its natural level. The same g may likewise happen from the bites of mous creatures, &c. And according to the are of the cause, the tumor receives its parlar denomination. But, in general, all tus are divisible into simple and compound; Divisible into nto fuch as are of a kindly nature, and gosimple and comor are cured in a reasonable time, by the pound. of common means, without the appearance shoul my violent or dangerous symptoms; and as are more malignant, difficult of cure, , ulcer attended with bad symptoms, and affect the cent parts, or the whole body. Though may often be owing not so much to the

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virulent nature of the tumor, consider'd in itse as to the particular constitution, or habit the patient.

Diagnoflics.

3. Humoral tumors, or those which conta a fluid matter, make their first appearan either by way of fluxion, or congestion; that either by a sudden translation of a humor a ready form'd in some certain part, which is no thrown upon another; or by a gradual and so collection of it in the part possessed by tumor. When a tumor is form'd by fluxion a sudden pain, heat, tension, and pulsation, felt in the part; and manifelt signs of a fe appear. But in those form'd by congestion, swelling rises slowly, and the pain and ot fymptoms come on gradually, and feldom pr fo violent, as in a tumor caused by fluxion unless it happens in the joints, or other pa endowed with an exquisite sense. All tum except those from ruptures, terminate ei by discussion, suppuration, putresaction, in ration, or retraction. When a tumor is cussed, the part that was affected appears laxed, or reduced to its natural fize and fig and is free from pain and hardness. When tumor hastens to suppuration, a consider degree of heat, pain, and pulsation are sel the part; and if the tumor be large, or deep, a fever generally comes on. When matter is form'd, these symptoms commonly crease, and sometimes totally vanish. And s flit if the situation of the part permits of it, tumor appears drawn to a point, or becomes supplied in the middle, or most depending permits of it, sible tumor appears drawn to a point, or becomes supplied to the situation of the part permits of it, sible tumor appears drawn to a sible sible tumor appears drawn to the sible si where the matter collected commonly precia white. At this time, likewise, the tumor not pears to be more contracted, and the ski reo the part more shrivell'd, or flaccid, than be still And now upon pressure, if the tumor be store itse

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ial, by vibrating it between the fingers, the atter may be felt to quash from side to side. t this fluctuation of the pus is hard to be conta t, when the tumor goes deep among the earan afcles; in which case the greater regard must had to the concomitant sumptons determine the state of the tumor. All tuis no ors, like other diseases, have their beginning, rease, state, and declension; and these may known and distinguish'd from one another, the phænomena of the part affected, comion, e red with the increase and remission of the afe aptoms. Tumors in the sleshy parts of the ion, dy tend to their state, or suppurate faster an tumors in the joints, glands, &c. When nors are made by translation, the matter of m is generally purulent. When they are tumed the pain decrease, as the hardness comes When they terminate in putrefaction, or in rification, the part grows senseles, and turns ck and fetid. But when a tumor goes off by raction, or a return of the matter into the od, it disappears at once; upon which a When er, or some other acute disease, presently ues.

Are fel 4. Tumors are more or less difficult of cure, prognostics.

The fel 4. Tumors are more or less difficult of cure, prognostics.

The fel 4. Tumors are more or less difficult of cure, prognostics.

The prognostics of the prognostics of the particular symptoms of termination, the particular symptoms of the more of it, which the part affected, and the habit or and ship to have a tumor terminate by discussion, seconds suppuration, than by induration, corruption, translation. When the tumor is large, and the mous, or nervous parts; when the matter the skip reof lies deep; when 'tis sanious, of a thin than be siltence, or contain'd in a cystis; when the part livid, hard, scirrhous, and the skip to is sinuous, the part livid, hard, scirrhous, and the skip to is sinuous, the part livid, hard, scirrhous, and the skip to is sinuous, the part livid, hard, scirrhous, and the skip to sinuous, the part livid, hard, scirrhous, and the skip to sinuous, the part livid, hard, scirrhous, and the skip to sinuous, the part livid, hard, scirrhous, and the skip to sinuous, the part livid, hard, scirrhous, and the skip to sinuous, the part livid, hard, scirrhous, and the skip to sinuous, the part livid, hard, scirrhous, and the skip to sinuous, the part livid, hard, scirrhous, and the skip to sinuous t

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Regimen.

cancerous, or scrophulous; the constitution base the parient low, weak, or aged, and the cainted of long continuance, 'tis attended with dange and the cure proves difficult proportionably.

5. In hot tumors made by fluxion, the distinguished with caution and sparing; flesh, wine, and spir be a tuous liquors being either entirely forborn, and used with caution and prudence. But gellie gruels, panada, sago, chicken-broth, emulsion poptisans, &c. may be freely allowed. The for and in general should be easie of digestion; and into the particular way of living, or constitution entitle patient requires it, slesh must be indulg that him; but then it should rather be boil'd the magnetic of the couraged, and promoted, where it is wanting or and the air temperate. Rest ought to be e and the air temperate. Rest ought to be end couraged, and promoted, where it is wanting for But in hot tumors, by congestion, or who he the matter ripens slowly, and suppuration is it of tended, but does not come forward, a great liberty may be allowed in the regimen. The di here may be aromatic, and both flesh and wi be allowed in moderation. But when the tum is large, and tends too fast to suppuration, frigerating liquors, or ptisans with sarsaparil china, &c. may be used, instead of vinous liquot and other parts of the regimen be proportion ably low and cooling.

Cure by ripulfion.

6. In the cure of tumors, whether made fluxion or congestion, regard must be had ten their state, or particular time of formation a duration; their nature or quality, form, fitte ero, tion, fize, and cause; together with the syr a, o ptoms that attend, and the constitution of the patient. During the beginning, or even the increase of a tumor in the joints, or other nead your part, where it might be attended we know danger, we may, when 'tis thought part, endeavour to repel it, or drive the mat f. there

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bachereof, now in its first formation, back again ne ca into the blood, by the internal use of evacuating lange medicines, and the external use of such as are lange medicines, and the external use of such as are alled repellents. To this end bleeding, cupned bing, and proper catharties with calomel, may be made choice of alternately; as the symptoms orn, endicate, or as there shall be necessity. A gentle gellie alivation is likewise sometimes made use of also pon this occasion: but in very scrophulous, and scorbutic habits, or broken continutions, lenient purgatives are generally pretion err'd. In these cases, therefore, insusions of adulg has, rhubarb, cassia, tamarinds, &c. may be do the mploy'd to advantage. During the use, or odera cassional repetition whereof, in order to carry be a strong the peccant humor by the common emunication is as it is again returned into the blood, who he following repellents may be safely applied; in is in cause a full repulsion, and prevent a reflux of great he matter. All repellents are either refrigeration of the dig or restringent; and may be thus contrived and with the proper forms for the present purpose.

Cataplasma repellens.

R. R. ad. bistort. tormentil. cort. granator. flor. rosar. portio b. balaust. āa 3 ss. alumin. rup. flor. sulphur. āa j boli armen. litharg. aur. sang. dracon. āa z iss. cchar. saturn. ziij. f. pulv. cui adde aceti opt. urin. had man. aa q. s. coque simul ad cataplasmatis con-ion a fentiam, deinde adde camphor. 3 j. ung. popul. he sy a, cujus applicatur q. f. frigide bis quotide.

If this composition be thought too elaborate, even the expensive, the following may be used in its

her notad.

ed w R Farin. avenar. bol. armen. za 3 iv. alumin. ght p. 3 j. coque in aq. fontan. vel urin. human. q. s. e mat f. cataplasma.

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The common cataplasm of only oatmeal and water, has likewise been found very effectual in the discussion of inflammatory tumors.

Mixtura repellens.

Re Trochisc. alb. rhas. last. sulphur. āa z ss. sachar. saturn. zij. camphor. zss. aq. plantagin. sambuc. acet. opt. vin. rubr. āa z iij. albumina duo rum ovorum, ol. lini sine izne express. z ij. f. mixtura, secundum artem, cum linteis parti affects subinde applicand.

Or

Rect. vin. alb. ol. rosar. mucilagin. sem. cydonior. āa z ij. sal. volat. oleos. z ij. ol. succin.z is camphor. z ss. m. in eundem finem.

Unguentum repellens.

R. Trochisc. alb. rhas 3s. sacchar. saturn. 3ij. un mercurial. alb. camphorat. aa z iss. m. f. unguen cum quo inungatur pars tume sacta bis vel ter in di

After the use of any of the preceding, the following plaster may be apply'd to the part.

Emplastrum repellene.

Re Pulv. sang. dracon. bol. armen. cortic. granato flor. balaust. rosar. rub. āa z iss. litharg. aur. z sacchar. saturn. z ss. emp. de sapone, ad hernia āa th ss. acet. vini rubr. th j. ol. rosar. z x. coq ad debitam consistentiam, deinde adde camph z ss. m. f. emplastr. s. a.

The following ingredients might be various combined, and mixed up into different forms external remedies, to answer the same intention.

Aq. aluminos. magistral. calcis, phagedan rosar. rub. acet. rosat. bals. sulphur. cum ol. li ppt. laudan. liquid. spt. c. c. spt. sal. armonic En T IV

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ol. li monic En Emp. de minio, de ran. cum mercurio, ol. byperic. petrol. sambuc. rutæ, ung. alb. campborat. nicotian. nutrit. rosat. desiccativ. rub. solan. Rad. sigil. solomon.byoscyam. Herb. nicotian. plantag. bursa pastor. centinod. equiset. millisol. sem. byoscyam. gland. querc. gallæ, farin. fabar. avenar. bordei, slor. sambuc. byperic. melilot. santal. rub. opium, bals. peruvian. lap. hæmatit. gum. sarcocol. sal. armoniac. minium, cerusa, &c.

External repellents are fometimes, by way of defensative, applied above the tumefied part, to intercept, or prevent too great a flux of humors to it; and fometimes also a proper bandage, moisten'd in a refrigerating or restringent liquor, is, for the same purpose, rolled tight thereon. It must here be observed, that repellents ought rarely, if ever, to be used without a mixture of discutient, attenuating, or emollient medicines; because, when applied alone, they are apt to cause fevers, a hardness in the part, and fometimes even a scirrhosity or a cancer. like manner they are never proper but in the beginning of the tumor; and should by no means be applied when it is caused by epidemic fevers, or any malignant distemper; or when it happens in the emunctories of the body; because in these cases tumors commonly prove critical discharges of the peccant matter; which being driven back into the blood again, might prove fatal. Repellents also are improper when the patient is of a plethoric habit, unless due evacuations have preceded the use thereof; as likewise when the tumor lies deep among the muscles; for their effects cannot well be expected to reach so far: and generally, in this case, they produce bad symptoms, by clogging the cuticular pores, and hindering perspiration. 'Tis therefore, in superficial tumors only, that we are to use repellents; and this too not unless the concurrence of other circumstances

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cumstances will allow it. In general, the discussion of a tumor is preserable to a revulsion, or derivation of the matter upon another part; but suppuration is commonly allowed preserable to either, when it can be obtained to advantage; that is, when the case will admit thereof, or it is practicable without causing any dangerous symptoms, upon the account of the structure or situation of the part possessed by the tumor.

By discussion.

7. When the intention is to discuss the tumor, that is, to discharge or breathe out the mat. ter of it, by insensible perspiration, the regimen ought to be moderate, and the diet of an attenuating and perspirative nature. Whatever might prove inflammatory, ought to be forbore, and lenient carhartics may be Phlebotomy, repeated occasionally, during the external use of discutients, and emollients; the former whereof, are defigned to attenuate and thin the humor, by their warm, subtile, and penetrating parts; whilst the latter open and relax the pores of the skin and fibrillæ of the part affected, which bind in the matter; so that by the joint effect of both, an exit may be procured for it, under the form of exudation, or transpiration. Discutients therefore, as well as repellents, ought only to be used about the beginning or increase of the tumor; and then too, there must be care taken that they are not made very strong, or continued too long, especially if an inflammation attends. Towards the state or declension, when the matter is perfectly form'd, its quantity will probably be too large, and its confiftence or viscidity too great to be excluded by means of discutients and emollients; whence the fymptoms would be render'd worse by the use of them. But whenever this is thought proper, or preferable to other means, the efficacy of repellents is to be affifted or regulated by the mixture of refrigerants, suppurative,

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rative, and anodyne ingredients, as particular symptoms may require; for here, as in moit external cases, a cure cannot be effected without a prudent administration of different remedies. The general forms of discutients are such as these.

Fotus discutiens.

R. Rad. enul. rapban. rustican. āa 3vj. alij. 3ss. fol. puleg. menth. absinth. vulgar. abrotan. laur. aa m. I. sem. fænicul. dulc. bac. laur. contus. aa 3 ss. coque in aq. fontan. & lact. vaccin. aa tbij. colaturæ tiij. adde spt. vin. campborat. 3 iv. m. f. fotus, cum pannis linteis calide utend. ter quaterve in die.

R. Rad. alth. ireos florent. aa 3 j. berb. rorismarin. centaur. min. origan. agrimon. sabin. calaminth. . āa m. I. sem. lini, cumin. bacc. junip. contus. āa 3 j. flor. melilot. byperic. chamæmel. āa m. ss. coque in urin. human. aq. fontan. āa tbij. colaturæ tb iij. adde spt. vin. ziij. sal. armoniac. zss. m. f. fotus in eundem ulum.

After the use of some such somentation, it may be very proper every time to apply a discutient

cataplasm.

Cataplasma discutiens.

R. Pulv. flor. chamæmel. sambuc. melilot. sem. cumin. bacc. junip. laur. aa 3 j. farin. fabar. orob. bord. āa zij. cepar. sub. cinerib. coct. ziss. acet. opt. 3 iv. ag. fontan. g. s. coque ad cataplasmat. consistentiam, deinde adde campbor. 3 j. sal. nitri 3 vj. mel. opt. 3 iij. ol. olivar. immatur. 3 iv. m. f. cataplasma.

When a tendency to mortification is apprehended, to the fomentations or cataplaim just now described may be added ciner. clavellat. fal. armo-

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cumstances will allow it. In general, the discussion of a tumor is preserable to a revulsion, or derivation of the matter upon another part; but suppuration is commonly allowed preserable to either, when it can be obtained to advantage; that is, when the case will admit thereof, or it is practicable without causing any dangerous symptoms, upon the account of the structure or situation of the part possessed by the tumor.

By discussion.

7. When the intention is to discuss the tumor, that is, to discharge or breathe out the mat. ter of it, by insensible perspiration, the regimen ought to be moderate, and the diet of an attenuating and perspirative nature. Whatever might prove inflammatory, ought to be forbore. Phlebotomy, and lenient carhartics may be repeated occasionally, during the external use of discutients, and emollients; the former whereof, are defigned to attenuate and thin the humor, by their warm, subtile, and penetrating parts; whilst the latter open and relax the pores of the skin and fibrillæ of the part affected, which bind in the matter; fo that by the joint effect of both, an exit may be procured for it, under the form of exudation, or transpiration. Discutients therefore, as well as repellents, ought only to be used about the beginning or increase of the tumor; and then too, there must be care taken that they are not made very strong, or continued too long, especially if an inflammation attends. Towards the state or declension, when the matter is perfectly form'd, its quantity will probably be too large, and its consistence or viscidity too great to be excluded by means of discutients and emollients; whence the fymptoms would be render'd worse by the use of them. But whenever this is thought proper, or preferable to other means, the efficacy of repellents is to be affifted or regulated by the mixture of refrigerants, suppurative,

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puive, rative, and anodyne ingredients, as particular symptoms may require; for here, as in most external cases, a cure cannot be effected without a prudent administration of different remedies. The general forms of discutients are such as these.

Fotus discutiens.

Re Rad. enul. rapban. rustican. āa zvj. alij. zss. sol. puleg. menth. absinth. vulgar. abrotan. laur. āa m. 1. sem. fænicul. dulc. bac. laur. contus. āa zss. coque in aq. fontan. & lact. vaccin. āa thij. colaturæ thij. adde spt. vin. camphorat. ziv. m. f. fotus, cum pannis linteis calide utend. ter quaterve in die.

Or,

Re Rad. alth. ireos florent. āa 3 j. herb. rorismarin. centaur. min. origan. agrimon. sabin. calaminth. āa m. 1. sem. lini, cumin. bacc. junip. contus. āa 3 j. flor. melilot. hyperic. chamæmel. āa m. ss. coque in urin. human. aq. fontan. āa thij. colaturæ th iij. adde spt. vin. 3 iij. sal. armoniac. 3 ss. m. f. fotus in eundem usum.

After the use of some such somentation, it may be very proper every time to apply a discutient

cataplasm.

Cataplasma discutiens.

R. Pulv. flor. chamæmel. sambuc. melilot. sem. cumin. bacc. junip. laur. āa z j. farin. fabar. orob. bord. āa z ij. cepar. sub. cinerib. coct. z iss. acet. opt. z iv. aq. fontan. q. s. coque ad cataplasmat. consistentiam, deinde adde campbor. z j. sal. nitri z v j. mel. opt. z iij. ol. olivar. immatur. z iv. m. f. cataplasma.

When a tendency to mortification is apprehended, to the fomentations or cataplasm just now described may be added ciner. clavellat. fal. armo-

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niac. myrrb. euphorb. &c. Or, in this case, the following may be of service.

Mixtura discutiens.

R. Ol. petrol. byperic. chamæmel. rutæ āa z j. ol. fuccin. ziij. spt. sal. armoniac. ol. terebinth. āa z ij. laudan. liquid. z j. m. f. embrocatio.

R. Spt. vin. camphorat. 3 ij. lavendul. comp. 3 st. ol. lumbricor. rosar. sambuc. aa 3 st. ol. rorismarin. chym. majoran. origan. aa gut. x. elix. vitriol. 3 st. sal. volat. oleos spt. corn. cerv. aa 3 j. f. mixtura, cum qua fricetur bene pars affecta subinde, calida manu.

Linimentum discutiens.

Ry Unguent. laurin. dialth. nicotian. martiat. sambuc. āa 3 s. ol. chamæmel. ex laterib. āa 3 j. ol. terebinth 3 ss. ol. palm. macis per express. āa 3 iss. camphor 3 ij. spt. sal. armoniac. 3 ij. tinct. cantharid. 3 j. m. f. linimentum, cum quo inungatur pars tumefacta subinde.

After the use of any of the preceding forms,

the following plaster may be applied.

R. Emp. de bacc. laur. paracels. de cymin. āa z ij. de ranis, quadruplicato mercurio z j. solve simul, deinde adde sal. armoniac. corn. cerv. volat. āa z ij. campbor. z j. ol. succin. sal. nitri āa z ss. m. f. emplastrum, cujus sufficiens portio extendatur super

linteum, parti affectæ applicand.

When the tumor approaches near its height, it sometimes proves exceeding painful. Violent pain may likewise happen on account of its situation in a nervous or membranous part, improper applications, or the like. In which case, external anodyne remedies are to be used, either alone, or mixed with other ingredients. And some-

sometimes also it will be proper to give a dose of an opiate, internally. The externals of use here may be composed out of the following.

Emp. flos. unguentor. de mucilaginib. mel. ol. lini, ol. amygd. dulc. chamæmel. lilior. alb. lumbricor. succin. unguent. laurin. dialth. rosat. populeon. crocus, lac, rad. alth. lilior. alb. flor. hyperic. sambuc. sem. hyoscyam. bals. peruv. opium, camphor.

ficus, cepæ, &c.

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8. Suppuration, called also maturation, di-By suppuragestion, or impostumation, that is, the convertion. show or dissolution of the tumor, or a part there-of into pus or matter, being esteemed the most natural and safe method of terminating a tumor, when its disposition and situation will admit thereof to advantage; we are upon all proper occasions to endeavour to procure it, by a suitable regimen, and the external use of medicines, whose parts are warm, attenuating, and emollient. The usual forms of external suppuratives are fomentations, cataplasms, and plassers; of each of which we shall here give a general example.

Fotus suppuratorius.

R. Rad. alth. bryon. alb. recent. āa \(\frac{1}{2}\) fol. malv. melilot. chamæmel. āa m. 1. bac. laur. junip. contus. āa \(\frac{1}{2}\) vip. flor. sambuc. m. ij. aq. fontan. lact. vaccin. āa q. s. coque parum & colaturæ thij. adde spt. vin. \(\frac{1}{2}\) iv. tinctur. croc. \(\frac{1}{2}\) j. m. f. fotus, bis vel ter in die calide adhibend.

Or,

Re Rad. lilior. alb. oxylapath. caric. ping. \(\bar{a} a \) j. fol. alth. malv. parietar. flor. hyperic. chamæmel. \(\bar{a} a \) m. ij. fem. cymin. lini, fænugræc. contus. \(\bar{a} a \) j. coque in aq. fontan. q. f. & colaturæ th iv. adde mel. opt. fpt. vin. rectificat. \(\bar{a} a \) jij. m. f. fotus eodem modo utend.

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After the use of a proper fomentation, a cataplasm may be advantageously applied to the part.

Cataplasma suppuratorium.

Re Rad. alth. 3 ij. fol. malv. chamæmel. parietar ā a m. 1. flor. melilot. chamæmel. ā a m. ss. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. & colaturæ mucilaginosæ adde cepar. alij coct. rad. bryon. alb. contus. ā a 3 iij. farin. sem. lini, sænugræc. fabar. tritic. serment. acris, unguent. dialth. sambuc. ol. lilior. alb. ā a 3 ij. croc. 3 j. m. f. cataplasma, subinde renovand.

Re Fol. malv. alth. tussilag. \(\tilde{a} a m. ij. coque in aq. \) fontan. q. \(f. \) colatura to j. adde ficus ping. tost. \(\tilde{v} \) contus. \(n^{\circ}. \) xij. rad. bryon. alb. lilior. alb. rad. oxylapath. recent. contus. mic. pan. alb. \(\tilde{a} a \) iv. \(fem. \) lini, \(fanugrac. \) \(\tilde{a} a \) is. vitella duorum ovorum, ol. chamamel lini, \(\tilde{a} a \) j. croci z j. m. \(f. \) cataplasma.

The common cataplasm to promote suppuration, which is used with very good success, is made only of bread and milk, boiled together to a due consistence; whereto may be added occasionally a little saffron, a proper portion of axung. porcin. or unguent. dialth. ol. hyperic. lumbricor. rosar. unguent. sambuc. laurin. &c. or if an equal quantity of bruised bryony root, and the common poultis of bread and milk be used together, they answer admirably. These cataplasms are of very great service in such large tumors or abscesses as lie deep; especially when they are feated among the veins, arteries, and tendons, or happen in the joints; and more particularly in the angina, when being feated in the throat, they endanger the strangulation of the patient. For by their heat and attractive nature, they readily dispose such tumors to suppuration, which otherwise, by remaining long in a state of immaimmaturity, might give and opportunity for the peccant matter to corrode, corrupt, or mortify the adjacent parts. But when we have any sufpicion of this kind, we are not to wait for a perfect suppuration; but as soon as there is any matter actually form'd, which may be known by pressure, or its sluctation, the tumor ought immediately to be opened; tho', in this case, the remaining part of the tumor may be hard to digest away, the humour be apt to collect again, prove thin, or sanious, or the cure be attended with difficulty.

But when the tumor is tolerably superficial, and of a moderate size, 'tis sufficient to promote its suppuration by the application of proper plasters to the part; such as diachylon. cum gum. Sow. unguentor. de mucilaginib. diagalban. batean. &c. But the following may prove more serviceable.

Emplastrum suppuratorium.

Re Emplastr. diachyl. cum gum. de mucilaginib. a this. è bacc. laur. è cymin. melilot. simpl. āa zij. ic. burgund. terebinth. venet. pulv. rad. alth. āa zj. roci zij. m. f. emplastr. cujus portio sufficiens extentur super linteum duplicatum, vel potius alutam, arti affectæ applicand.

Or,

R Emplastr. paracels. de mucilaginib. flor. un-

uentor. aa z iv. m. f. emplastrum.

Plasters to answer the same intention may be imposed of the following ingredients. Cera flav. perm. ceti, resin. flav. pix. burgund.bdellium, sagapen. bdanum.opopanax, tacamahac. gum. ammoniac.tereinth.venet. ol. amygd. dulc. lilior. alb. chamæmel.&c. The use of proper plasters is thought of veconsiderable efficacy in procuring the suppuration of tumors; which they do by augmenting in internal heat, and keeping in the matter,

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at the same time that they prevent the avolation of the more ferous, or aqueous part; the loss of

which might here induce a scirrhosity. 9. When tumors are by the use of the

The manner of fumsted

opening impo- means above-described, once fully suppurated, or Tu-ripened, they are directly to be opened, and vent given to the matter, either by lancet or caustic. 'Tis observed to be most beneficial to make the aperture by a caustic, when the tumor or abscess is large, or a great quantity of matter is to be discharged; as also when the whole tumor is not well digested; when it is scirrhous, cancerous, or the pus is contained in a cystis or lies deep; and lastly, when the part require to be long kept open, or a bandage cannot be conveniently applied to secure the dressings. But the use of a caustic is not judged so proper in hydropical habits; the parts whereto they are applied being here apt to mortify by remaining long There are several ways of preparing caustics for the opening of tumors. Those of the milder kind are made of the common lixi vium for foap, boiled up to a hardish consistence with an equal quantity of quick-lime; or the lixi vium of any fixed alkaline falt, might answe the same purpose, being boiled hard, and cu into pieces of a proper form, which is commonly cylindrical. For children, or persons of delicate constitution, a past made of quick-lime and an equal part of black-soap, may serve the turn; but if it be required stronger, a third of fourth part of the common caustic, or lapis in fernal. may be added thereto. The potentia caustic, and lapis infernal. are what the Chirur geons most frequently employ upon these occasions The following ingredients may, where 'tis though proper, be added to any preparation of thi kind. Vitriol. roman. vitriol. alb. ciner. clavella &c. And some, in hopes of stupefying th part

part, or rendering the patient less sensible of the pain, use a mixture of opium. The method of applying a caustic to any tumor, in By caustic. order to let out the suppurated matter thereof, is his. They cut a small hole in the middle of common diachylon plaster, and thro' this inert a small piece of the caustic made choice of, and so apply it to the most depending part of he tumor; securing it, and keeping it on by nother plaster, and if there be occasion, a hous laster is to limit the Design of the hole in the hous, plaster is to limit the operation of the caustic, systis, and determine it to the particular part which is o be opened. And therefore this hole ought o be cut somewhat less than the intended size the eschar; because the caustic commonly preads in its action, and eats away the limits herein it was first included. The designed effect s performed sooner or later, according to the rength of the caustic. The milder fort will fually make their way to the included matr in the space of eight or nine hours; but the stronger sometimes in an hour or less. mar caustic, which is violently strong, ought be used with great caution, either by aplying a very small portion thereof, with proper efensives, or else by wetting the part, and frenently touching it therewith, for a few hours. When any preparation of this kind, having been uly apply'd, has taken effect, or eat thro' to matter, it must be directly removed, and the art be freed from the remains of the caustic salts, cations liniment. arcæi āa may be applied; and covered though the emplastr. diachyl. cum gum. or the like; if the nature or state of the tumor requires it, anodyne or suppurating cataplasm. And thus and the eschar is to be dress'd daily with proper digestives. Qq

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gestives till it falls off. For forms of proper diges-

tives, see pag. 590, &c.

By Lancet.

10. Tumors ought rather to be opened by inci. sion than by caustic, when they are of a moderate size, and the matter thereof is already well digested; when the part is commodious, the tumor not deep, or a cicatrix would be very disagreeable, &c. The incision ought always to be made according to the direction of the fibres of the muscles to be divided, and along the most depending par of the tumor; great care being had to avoid the large blood-vessels, nerves, and tendons. Upo opening tumors by incition, a hamorrhage ofte enfues; and if the discharge be very considerable a syncope or faintness. The hamorrhage mu be treated, as formerly mention'd, with proper in ternals; and the following aftringent ingredien may either be used alone, or contrived into suitab forms for external application. Vitriol.roman.vitri alb. faccbar. faturn. calcantb.rubefact. fang araco alum. uft. croc. mart. aftringens, Spt. vin. rectifica ol. terebiath. &c. Or it might be convenient have ready at hand this external flyptic.

Stypticum externum.

R. Pulv. sang. dracon. bol. armen. masti thuris, aloes, āa zij. sacchar. saturn. zj. album unius ovi, acet. vin. rubr. q. s. s. s. mixtura, cum lint sarptis, vasis-apertis applicand.

If this should fail, dossils dipt in a solution vitriol. roman. facebar. faturn. &c. may be a plied; and even the powder of the same ing dients may be sprinkled upon the mouths of bleeding vessels; care being taken to remove the when the flux is stopped. But if all this be dewithout success, recourse must be had to actual cautery.

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If any confiderable hardness remain after the numor is opened; the emollient or discutient fomentations, cataplasms, and plasters before set down, may be used to advantage. If a mortifiation is apprehended, some such as the following njection might be used.

Injectio ad fphacelum.

R Spt. vin. campborat. ziv. tinet. myrrb. & aloes, j. tinct. croc. 3 ss. unguent. ægyptiac. 3 ij. f. mixura, de qua parum calide injiciatur in ulcera cum phone, pro re nata.

Or,

R. Spt. vin. 3 iv. elix. proprietat. 3 j. m. f. injectio neundem finem.

Or,

R Rad. gentian. aristoloch. utriusq; aa 313. herb. mtaur. min. nicotian. sabin aa m B. flor. hyperic. sar. rub. balaust. āa pug. 1. pulv. aloes, myrrb. āa ij. sacchar. cand. rub. 3 j. coque in aq. calc. & vin. b. āa to j. colaturæ to j. adde mel. rosat. ziij. nctur. croc. 3 ij. balf. peruv. 3 j. m. f. injectio.

If the tumor be finuous, the feveral windings uit be laid open, and thrown into one; that the ressings may be applied to advantage. But when finus happens to go deep, we are rather to wait by the continued suppuration, the sides of it ear so thin, that they may be cut with the greatease and less danger.

11. The remaining part of the cure of tumors How to be pends upon digesting, deterging, incarning and treated after ne ing catrizing. An impollumation, or opened tumor, opening. said to be digested when the matter thereof is ove the hite, and of a thick consistence; deterged, when be de bottom and sides thereof are clear or free om foulness, full of red spots, and apt to bleed th from a small force offered thereto. 'Tis said be incarned when the ulcer is filled up with flesh,

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almost to the cutis, at which time it is fit to be cicatrized or skin'd over. The tedious method of first digesting, then deterging, and lastly incarning is now almost wholly laid aside; and the several intentions answered by one general process, so as to form a compound dressing; such as the following

Linimentum fanans.

Referebinth. venet. 3 ij. vitellum unius ovi, tinctur. myrrh. & aloes 3 B. pulv. croci 3 j. m. f. linimentum, cum linteis carptis leviter applicand. Equotidie renovand.

Or.

R. Unguent. basilic. flav. terebinth. venet. āa 3 ung. ægyptiac. 3 iij. pulv. aristoloch. rotund. myrrh aloes, bals. peruv. āa 3 j. tinct. croc. 3 s. m. f. lini ment. in eundem usum.

If one more detergent be required,

R. Liniment. arcæi, basilic. nicotian. apostolor. ā § S. præcipitat. lævigat. 3 iS. pulv. alces, myri croci āa 3 ij. balsam. peruvian. 3 j. m. f. linimen

Red precipitate, ground very fine, is an adm rable ingredient in these unguents, to be used into dressing of soul ulcers, or impostumations; the it operates almost insensibly, without causing pair unless it be used in too great a proportion. It also very serviceable in taking down sungo shesh, or eating away callosities; being sprinkle thereon per se, or mixed with other ingredient and form'd into an unguent. When the matter is sanious, this mercurial preparation always corects it, and has a principal share in deterginand healing up of ulcers. When used in the solutions manner, it has seldom been sound us successful.

Ry Unguent. nicotian. 3 j. basilic. liniment. arc āa 3 s. lap. calaminar. præcipitat. rub. lævigat. 3 ij. pulv. rad. aristoloch. rotund. myrrh. aloes, cr āa 3 j. m. f. unguentum. f. lini

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To these may be added, as occasion requires, to be od of half. fulphur. terebinth. mel. rosat. ol. rosar. byperic. ning, inquent. apostolar. pulv. diapent. rad. ireos florent. fo as reeding from common tumors, that is, such wing s are unattended with any violent symptoms, eed only be dressed with liniment. arcæi, or basiicon, or a mixture of them both. If there be ccasion, a little red precipitate may be added tine hereto, or the powder of myrrh or aloes. Or, f. lini her the dosils are armed, they may be dip'd and. 8 warm tinctur. myrrb. or elix. propriet at. and the ressings be covered and secured with emp. diachyl. um gum. de mucilaginib. è cymin. paracelf. diachyl. mpl. or the like.

myrrh 12. It frequently happens, that when the ulcer In case of Cal-f. lini incarn'd, the lips thereof grow callous, or fun-losser, or funous flesh arises about it; the former hinders gous Flesh.

e cicatrix, and the latter is apt to render the me unfightly. The callofity must be taken down ith precipitate, as above-mentioned, uching it now and then with vitriol. roman. or d in the ixed with unguent. apostolar, hasilic &c. and as; the lied in the form of a liniment. If the lips of any pair euleer shou'd, notwithstanding this, remain fungo pis infernalis, or even the lunar caustic; which prinkle more certain, and acts with greater expedition and the other. But where the case will contake off callosities by incision; for which pur-letergi

the formula the ulcer is well filled up, even to Finishing the und use cutis, with solid flesh, it may be cicatrized or Cure.

in'd over with a little unguent. desiccativ. rub. diant. are mphol. or a mixture of both, spread thin upon lint, vigat. plied to the part, and covered with a plaster sees, or simple diachylon. or de minio rub. But as the

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flesh is sometimes apt to rise too high above th . lips of the ulcer; this may be prevented, by rub bing the part gently, at every dreffing, wit vitriol. roman. whilst the cure draws to a con clusion.

TUMORS IN PARTICULAR.

CONTUSIONS.

Definition.

1. Ontusions are a particular fort of tumor attended with a stagnation of the bloo in the part affected; and generally with an in flammation, discolouration, and pain, on the furface of the body.

Diagnoftics.

2. Contusions are either external or interna When from any external injury there proceed an internal disorder, as suppose an asthm pleurify, spitting of blood, or the like, the is said to be an inward bruise or contusion but if only external symptoms, as redne blackness, &c. appear, the contusion is term external. In the former case there is a prete natural distention, or a rupture of the vessel pre-but in the latter, the blood is detain'd in t capillaries, and manifests it self by discolourational as well as tumefaction of the part. An internal bruise is known by the voiding of blood, no the injured part; by a pain selt there, or a pleurit or asthmatic disorder, some time after the human was received; by miscarriage, and weakness and the back or loins; by an apoplexy, epilepfy, & saffucceeding, according to the nature and off and of the part that is injured, and its situation, with sp respect to others. An external bruise is alwa attended with a discolouration as well as swelling of the part; particularly when it happens in the eyes, or the breasts of women.

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3. Internal bruises are more dangerous than Prognofiles. external, bating for fractures and diflocations. Vomiting of blood, and voiding it with the urine, are bad symptoms; so likewise is a spitting thereof, if join'd with an afthma, or a pleurify, that is either acute, or of long standing. When the symptoms appear late, or continue long after the bruise is receiv'd, they are hard to be removed: but a pain in the fide, if not violent, is no more than ordinary, and commonly goes off foon.

4. A slender liquid diet, such as was order'd Regimen. in the pleurify and quinfy, is best here; tho' a

plass of white-wine may be allow'd.

5. If the hurt be considerable, and the pa-Cure of interient have a shortness of breath, be pleuritic, nal bruises in have an hæmorrhage, or any internal pain, or particular. rocee tho' the injury feem to lie near the furface of asthmente body, a quantity of blood ought immethe diately to be taken away by phlebotomy. tusion sometimes the patient is not till long afterwards reduce enfible of any ill effect from a bruise; and term bleeding, or other means, are not so effectual prete to remove the symptoms when fixed, as to vessel prevent their fixing. After bleeding, the vuldint gar usually exhibit about 3ij. of the lap. bibernic. In the lay; and this with very good success, if used in the lay; and this with very good success, if used in the latter that time, 'tis neither so safe nor effectual. In this case, 'tis by much the more proper to kness order some diaphoretic before the lap. bibern. So administred; and the common people for this and give the theriac. androm. but the sollowing spreserable.

Re Theriac. androm. Dij. sperm. ceti Dj. pulv. swellings of the lap. bibern. So int bor. \(\tau a gr. vj. \) syr. balsam. q. s. f. bolus, statim post anguinis missionem sumendus, cum baust. sequent. ensible of any ill effect from a bruise; and

anguinis missionem sumendus, cum baust. sequent.

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R. Aq. puleg. hyssop. aa z j. theriacal. z is. syr croc. z s. spt. lavend. comp. sal. vol. oleos. aa z s. m. f. haustus.

6. After this bolus and draught have been twice or thrice exhibited, if the symptoms go off, the patient ought to be purged; but i they still continue, proper balsamics must be prescribed.

R. Theriac. androm. balfam. lucatel. āa z j. last fulphur. z B. spermat. ceti z i B. pulv. croc. z j. syr pestoral. q. s. f. electuar. de quo capiat quant. n. m major. ter in die superbibendo vin. alb. z iv.

Or.

Repulv. lap. hibern. rad. rhabarb. terr. japon sperm. ceti āa z j. pulv. croc. castor. sal. vol. succin āa z j. m. f. pulv. in chart. v j. dividend. suma unam mane & sero è cochleari cerevis. brunsvicen superbibendo. z iv.

Or,

R. Mithridat. 3 B. sperm. ceti 3 j. pulv. rad. rha barb. 3 B. gum. guaiac. rad. contrayerv. croc. sa succin. vol. aa gr. v. bals. peruv. gut. iij. ol. ani gut. j. syr. papav. rhead. vel conf. alkerm. q. s.; bolus omni nocte h. s. sumend. superbibendo haustulu vin. alb. vel cerevis. cum heder. terr. parat. vel sequen

Representation of the properties of the properti

Or.

R. Aq. cerasor. nig. puleg. byssop. āa z iij. theria cal. limac. magistr. āa z iss. spt. lavend. comp. tins croc. sal. vol. ol. z ij. sacchar. alb. q. s. f. julap. i eundem finem.

7. After the use of balsamics for three of four days, whether they have produced the expected effect or otherwise, 'twill be proper to exhibit a lenient purgative or two, such as at

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prescribed for the catarrh, quinfy, and cough; which see respectively. After each give a proper opiate, or pilul. matthæi 3 fs. So much for bruises in general: We come next to bruises in particular.

8. When an internal bruife, being of long Internal Bruistanding, is attended with severe symptoms; ses of long after the use of bleeding, powerful diaphore-flanding. tics, and balfamics, repeated purging is principally to be depended on. The medicines however of this intention, ought not to be too rough and vellicating, yet strong enough to operate briskly, unless severe asthmatic complaints, hamorrhages, &c. indicate the more lenient kind.

9. If an asthma or pleurisie should be violent, Attended with phlebotomy must be repeated occasionaly, oily an Asthma or linguas's, with sperma ceti exhibited and the Pleurisy. linctus's, with sperma ceti exhibited, and the infusion of the fimus equin. prescribed. For which, and many other remedies, proper in these two cases, see the respective distempers: all which

are proper here, except the emetic.

10. In bruises attended with a spitting or Vomiting of vomiting of blood, phlebotomy is proper, and Blood. ought to be repeated as occasion requires. Purgatives feem proper in the latter case, tho' the pulv. rhabarb. might here be successfully employ'd thus.

R. Confect. fracastor. 3 ij. pulv. rhabarb. gr. xv. terr. japon. bol. armen. coral. rub. āa 3 fs. syr. de rosis sic. q. s. f. bolus, bis vel ter in die sumend.

superbibend. tinct. rosar. rub. haustulum.

Or to the same end,

Ry Ag. ceraf. nig. germ. querc. plantag. cinnamom. ten. āa 3 ij. syr. papav. errat. 3 vj. tinct. terr. japon. 3 iij. spt. nitri dulc. 3 j. m. f. julap.

If the symptoms increase, we must come to opiates; tho' these should be used with caution,

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for fear of attenuating the blood too much, as some suppose they do. The liquid laudanum, the synde mecon. and the pil. matthæi, may be safely employ'd in moderation; at the same time that the sal. prunel. gum. arabic. and tragacanth. and other agglutinants, or balsamics, are exhibited. And glysters here may supply the place of purges.

Bloody Urine.

11. If a bruise occasions the making of bloody

water, after phlebotomy use the following.

R. Terebinth. è cio 3 ij. pulv. rhabarb. opt. 3 j. sperm. ceti 3 ij. ter. japon. 3 j. m. & f. pilul. x. i fingulis drachmis, quarum sumat v. bis vel ter quotidie, superbibendo mixtur. sequent. cochlear. iv.

Re Balsam. capiv. 3 ss. solve in vitello ovi & sensim adde aq. somicul. petroselin. āa 3 iv. raphan. comp. lumbricor. magist. āa 3 iss. syr. de alth. 3 ij.

f. mixtura.

Or

R. Gum. arabic. \ni j. ter. japon. gum. tragacanth. āa gr. x. conf. malv. vel cynosbat. gr. xv. balf. peruv. gileadens. āa gut. v. fyr. balfam. q. f. f. bolus, femel vel bis in die fumend. fuperbibend. julap. fequent. cochlear. iv.

R. Aq. petroselin. plantag. āa z iij. lumbric. mag. zij. sij. syr. papav. errat. z j. tinct. terr. japon. z ij

m. f. julap.

The same purgatives may be used here, as in case of the stone and gravel. If other things sail, we may at last employ the tinet. cort. peruv. with a proper proportion of liquid laudanum: and for a drink may be ordered a strong solution of gum. arabic. made with aq. calcis; and such medicines as are prescribed in ulcers of the bladder and kidneys, and the diabetes.

Danger of Miscarriage. from a fall or bruise, bleed; but omit purging, and use astringents mixed with balsamics, as coral. rub. bol. armen. terr. japon. ol. cinnam. conf. fracast. sperm. ceti, bals. lucatel. bals. peruv. &c. Opiates

Opiates are also here of service, if used moderately. But in case of an actual miscarriage, give the medicines prescribed under that head, and at last two or three gentle purgatives.

13. External bruises, in general, require the cure of exteruse of emollient and penetrating liniments; such nal Bruises.

as the following.

R. Ung. dialth. 3 j. spt. vin. camporat. lavend. c. aa 3 ij. m. f. liniment.

R. Ol. hyperic. aq. hungar. fal. vol. oleof. ol. terebinth. aa 3 iss. ol. succin. 3 j. campbor. 3 ss. m.

For more of this kind, see pleurify and the

cramp, pag. 16, 90, &c.

With these liniments the bruised part is to be well anointed, with a warm hand, before the fire.

14. If a large bruise happen in the head; let In the Head. the hair be shaved from the part injured, and rub it with this mixture.

R. Sal. vol. oleof. aq. hungar. & fpt. lavend. comp.

ăa 3 j. m.

In case the bruise be large, bleeding will be proper here also, and the general process already described. If immediately upon receiving the hurt, the patient suddenly falls down, hath a vertigo or a dimness in his sight, a vehement vomiting, or hæmorrhage at the nose, ears or mouth, frequent convulsions, delirium, sleepiness, and the excrements come away insensibly, there is reason to suspect a fracture in the skull.

15. Bruises in the eyes require phlebotomy In the Eyes. occasionally, lenient purges, epispatties, issues, &c. and if they prove obstinate, such externals as are mentioned in the ophthalmia. See pag.

34, 36, &c.

16. When a rib is broken by a fall; after on the Ribs. &c. bleeding, anoint the part with a mixture of oil of roses and vinegar, and then apply a plaster of

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oxycroceum; ordering a spare slender diet, and

the patient to lie on the opposite side.

In the Breasts.

17. If a bruise happen in the breasts, especially of women, bleed immediately, and the next day exhibit a gentle purgative. In the mean time use some of the liniments already set down, and afterwards apply the emp. de cymino. If the patient be plethoric, phlebotomy should be repeated within two or three days. The glands of the breasts being very apt to knot, harden, and grow cancerous, all imaginable care must be taken to prevent these ill effects.

Bruises attendness.

18. A weakness in the loins frequently haped with Weak-pens from bruises, falls, the lifting great weights, or carrying heavy burthens; and fometimes, by this means, the veficulæ seminales are so relaxed, that they let go their contents, at improper times, or upon small occasions. In this case it may be convenient to apply a plaster compoled of equal parts of oxycroc. paracelf. and de min. to the small of the back; or rather that prescribed below, pag. 599. §. 20. Violent purgatives are here improper, especially those of the mercurial kind; but gentle astringents, as the bol. armen. terebinth. rhabarb. tost. and mild agglutinants, as the gum. arabic. tragacanth. &c. with now and then a lenient cathartic interposed, are principally to be relied on: afterwards the cold bath may be of service, and a course of sudorific diet-drink.

Diflocations, and Sprains.

19. In case of a complete dislocation from a fall or blow, the part is first to be anointed with fome proper liniment, and afterwards reduced and kept in its natural place, by a suitable bandage and dreffing. But when there only happens a sprain, that is, when a ligament is distorted or over-stretched, use the following liniment, with a warm hand, three or four times a day; afterwards covering the part with flannel, and placing

placing it in a convenient posture, that it may be perfectly at rest.

R. Ung. nervin. dialth. āa 3 vj. ol. mac. per express. 3 ss. spt. lavend. comp. aq. bungar. āa 3 ij.

m. f. liniment.

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mentation, as mentioned in the article of tumors with large Tuin general, pag. 581. Some for this purpose recommend a decoction of bran in urine. When the tumor is abated, apply, to strengthen the part, the following emp. defensiv. cum succis; which is very successfully used in case of sprains, and fractures.

R. Ol. olivar. litharg. aur. āa to iss. axung porcin. to j. coque s. a. cum succ. plantag. centinod. major. āa z iv. sub sinem costionis addendo pulv. bol. armen. sang. dracon. āa z ij. rad. tormentil. bistort. nuc. cypress. fl. balaust. āa z j. mastich. z ss. m. f.

emplast.

But nothing conduces more to the cure of sprains than rest.

EPINYCTIS AND TERMINTHUS.

Pinyctis is defined an angry tumor, appearing in pultules, upon the skin of the arms, hands, and thighs. These pustules are of a dusky red, and sometimes of a pale, livid colour, about the fize of lupins, and attended with inflammation, pain, and sometimes a sever. But when they appear of a blackish colour, the disorder is called terminthus; and proves less than the former, These pustules or eruptions, usually break within a few days after their appearance, and discharge first a sanious, and then a bloody kind of matter; after which they generally come away in a flough; and lastly the ulcers digest and heal up again. When artificial evacuations are required in this disorder, they may be such as are prescribed in case of inflammations; the diet, in the

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the mean time, being cool and slender. The ex-ternals likewise may be the same with those, of he consist of emollient ingredients, combined into fomentations, cataplasms, &c. The common room poultis of bread and milk, may here prove very not ferviceable; so likewise will ol. chamæmel. lilion hen alb. amygdal. dulc. & when the case is attended with blackness, or discolouration of the part, spt. he win. camphorat. fal. vol. oleof. aq. hungar. &c. may be added occasionally to any of the forms made added occasionally to any of the forms occasionally to any occasiona phlegmons, inflammations, and tumors in general

PHYMA and PHYGETHLON.

Hyma and phygethlon are round, flat, and hard tumors, affecting the glands under the jaws; the former rising somewhat higher than the latter. These tumors happen most frequently in children, where they are often supposed to proceed from a tightness of the stay, par which coming under the chin, serves to keep and on the covering of the head. When they suppurate, they are attended with inflammation, or tension, pulsation, &c. They are not, like such strumous tumors, contain'd in a cystis; tho' 'tis frequent to mistake them for such. In some they has are of a pale yellowish colour, and in others inclining to red. They are seldom attended with danger, and generally prove easy to cure, unless than the crise of a fewer when repellents have been used, or they happen as the crisis of a sever, or other acute or chronic distemper. The regimen in this case ob should be the same with that prescribed in instantant and stegmons. The cure may be attempted either by discussion, or suppuration: but un the

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he exhe former method should never be used, when
se, of he tumor was occasioned by the crisis of any
into istemper. When 'tis thought safe, we may
mmon roceed in the discussion hereof, as was mention'd
very
nder tumors in general. But in all cases of lilion, hem, where suppuration is necessary, or most ended apedient, and conducive to the discharge of may wrating cataplasms, with bread and milk, made ad. bryon. alb. lilior. alb. &c. may be applied to dvantage. The part affected may likewise be overed with the emplastr. diacbyl. cum gum. de muniquerh. silaginib. or the like, in order to promote the ed, see ippuration thereof; and after tis once brought eneral. o a head and broke, we are to proceed with ligestives, &c. as directed under tumors in eneral.

VARICES.

THE dilatation of a particular part of Definition.

a vein, so as to make it bulge out, or than fup-fup-fup-fup-fup-fup-flay, parix. This happens chiefly in the crural, and flay, parix. This happens chiefly in the crural, and keep amorrhoidal veins; sometimes also in those of the testes; and frequently in the abdomen, and ation, preasts of pregnant women, and such as give like luck.

2. Excessive labour, or violent exercise, sprains, or they hagnation of the blood, from a plethora, cars in suchymia, or viscidity; violent cramps or conwith vulsions; too great a degree of pressure, or stricture, by bandage or otherwise, may give occahap-sion hereto. 2. Excessive labour, or violent exercise, sprains, cause.

ate of 3. Varices, may be known by inspection, and Diagnostiess case observing the tumor to be actually seated in a in in-vein; which not only appears of a blue, or azure colour, but, in this case, will sometimes shew but unequal, winding, crooked, and knotty; all which

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are more or less conspicuous, according as th vein affected lies shallow or deep. A bernia va ricofa in the testes, is known by the situation o the tumor, the course of the vein, a relaxa tion of the part, or its appearing inflated with air, diftended, and painful.

Prognoftics.

4. Varices are seldom dangerous, especially when they happen spontaneously, or without an evident cause, and prove of a moderate size They are allowed to be serviceable or advanta geous in case of the hæmorrhoids; particularly in melancholy constitutions. When they are to much suppressed or repelled, they give rife to hæmorrhages, pleuritic, nephritic, or apoplection disorders: and proving immoderate, they may cause a cachexy, dropsy, or consumption, & Varices, when very large, and of long continu ance, are feldom cured without manual opera tion. The bernia varicofa, is likewise of difficul cure.

Regimen.

5. The regimen in case of varices, should b every way moderate; especially if they appear to proced from a plethora, or cacochymia. When viscidity of the juices is suspected for the cause the diet ought to be diluting and attenuating but if the circulation is languid, fomewhat warm and nourithing: and in this case a moderate use o wine might be serviceable. In general, a die that is somewhat aftringent, may tend to forward the cure.

Cure in general

6. The cure of varices, in general, is to be at and particular, tempted by evacuation, external applications or manual operation. The proper evacuation are such as phlebotomy, and lenient cathartics consisting of flos sulphur. elect. lenitiv. cremor tartar pulv. fanct. rad. rhabarb. &c. and these ought to be she repeated occasionally, during the whole course tri of the cure. The other internal medicine and of service in this case, are of an astringent nature om a va on o

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nd may conveniently be join'd with acids. Such nedicines may be composed of coral. rub. ppt. ang. dracon. cort. peruv. acet. spir. vitriol. &c.

7. If the blood stagnates, or is coagulated in vessel; proper discutient somentations, such s those described under tumors in general, may employed; or cupping with scarification. nd if a gangrene be apprehended, fpt. vin. camporat. unquent. ægyptiac. tinct. myrrb. & aloes, &c. av be used by way of embrocation. But if the rix is small, it may be treated, possibly to adintage, with the following.

R Rad. sigil. solomon. bistort. cort. granator. aa for. balaust. nuc. cypress. gallar. āa 3 ss. oxycrat. ij. coque simul, & colaturæ to j. adde vin. rubr. s. spt. vitriol. 3 ss. m. f. fotus, bis in die utend. After the use of this embrocation, the following taplasm may be, each time, applied to the part. R Pulv. bol. armen. sang. dracon. flor. rosar. b.āa z j. farin. fabar. z iv. albumina trium ovo-

m, spt. acet. q. s. ut f. cataplasma.

A proper bandage, where it may conveniently d fafely be worn, as on the legs, arms, &c. ght be of service, in order to prevent too at a flux of the fluids to the part, and the sequent distention of the relaxed or dilated ves-Such a bandage therefore should always kept moderately tight. When varices hapin the legs, it seems advisable to wear a laced frait stocking, which may be made tight ocionally. A like contrivance may be used those of the belly might be kept down hartics has convenient bracer. Immediately upon tumor it self, a plate of lead, or the like, at to be she be laid, and kept on by the bandages, or course trivances above-mentioned. Tis sometimes edicine and of use to wrap such metalline plates up in nature impress, moisten'd with vinegar, red wine, &c.

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before they are applied. But there are other who chuse to cover the tumor with nothing mor than a piece of common diachylon plaster, or em de ran cum mercur keeping it on, or fecuring with a proper bandage.

8. A hernia varicosa is remedied by a prope trufs or bandage, together with the use of suc medicines as are already mention'd. When w rices degenerate into flatulent tumors, ulcer or the like, they are to be treated accordingly.

The manual Operation.

- 9. When a varix, by growing very painful, incre fing immoderately in its bulk, bleeding violently ulcerating, mortifying, or the like, renders the operation necessary; the skin being first divide the integuments separated, and that part of t vein possessed by the varix separated, one lig ture must be passed above, and another below t tumor; which must then be opened by incisio with an orifice large enough to admit of the ev cuation of the grumous blood, or matter co tained therein. The wound is afterwards to digested and healed up as in case of an aneurism.

ANEURISMS.

Definition.

Caufe.

1. A N aneurism is a tumor from the dilate tion or rupture of the coats of an arte

2. Aneurisms usually proceed from an art being accidentally cut or prick'd in bleeding, from some preternatural distention, or a corrol of its coats, &c.

Diagnostics.

3. When an artery happens to be cut with lancet, the blood gushes out impetuously starts, and is not easily stopped; an inflamm tion and discolouration of the part about the veor sel succeed; with a tumor and inability to m n a the arm, if the lancet were used there, from a be collection of extravalated blood lodg'd betw on; the integuments and the interstices of the muse inge у.

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ther If the coats of the artery have been corroded, the symptoms are nearly the same; but come on more slowly, and prove less violent, without any external hæmorrhage. The signs of a true aneurism, that is, when a dilatation of the coats rope of an artery happen, are a pulsation easily to fue be felt, and sometimes visible to the eye; the umor generally appearing of the natural colour alcer of the skin. This tumor varies in magnitude, eing sometimes as large as an orange, and at thers as big as a child's head; and when pressed ith the finger, it generally gives way, but prently restores itself upon removal thereof.

4. An aneurism happening upon some er-progrossies. or in venæsection is dangerous; but if the blood ases to flow from the wounded artery, but ours itself between the interstices of the muses, the chirurgical operation is necessary; or that be delayed for a few days, the extirtion of the limb becomes indispensible. Tis 6 dangerous, if it proceed from a corrosion the coats of the artery; and the more, when happens in a part where the operation cannot performed. But an aneurism from a distention the canal, without any rupture, is seldom fatal; o' reckon'd, when large, incurable; the chief inweniencies being the magnitude of the tumor,

n arte d the pulsation.

5. The diet in all these cases should be slender Regimen.

corrold dbalfamic, and the exercise gentle.

6. If an artery be pricked, let it bleed freely, Cure. t with afterwards use bolsters dipt in some proper busy ptics, such as compositions of acetum, vitriol.

the is for the proper method to stop the flux of blood to m an artery, see hæmorrhages, pag. 129, &c. from a beginning aneurism, proceeding from a dilabetwon; after phlebotomy and gentle purging, an musc ingent cataplasm might, with a proper ban-

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dage, be advantageously applied to the part. The emp. de Ran. cum mercur. and the emp. defenfto cum succis may likewise be used in this case. Some also apply a plate of lead rubbed over with quick filver, and bind it on the part with a proper bandage: The same also being sometimes advan tageously worn upon several other tumors, whe they are not too large. If these means fail of suc cess, recourse must be had to the manual operation which in a true aneurism is much more dangerou 'Tis performed after the fol than in a varix. lowing manner.

The manual Operation.

7. The patient being placed in a chair, turn'd toth light, a ligature is made about the breadth of for fingers above the tumor; then the integuments interjacent parts are carefully divided, to con at the artery; in which having fixed the gripe, incision is made, the whole length of the tumor, order the better to dislodge the concreted blow with the fingers; and to give an opportuni for cleanfing the wound with a sponge. Wh this is done, and the gripe flacken'd, a need must be passed under the artery, about an in or two above the puncture, or rupture, which ga occasion to the aneurism, and again as much belo it; fo that the vessel being secured by two lig gatures, it may commodiously be cut or divid at the puncture or rupture of its coats. The the parts being washed with tinet. myrrh. & all pledgets arm'd with a proper digestive, and there be occasion, restingents, are to be laid the cavity. Or after the dossils are arm they may be dipt in the common restring ure mixture of album. ovi & acetum; the emplastr. of office of fimp. let down with ol. rosar. being appliant over them; and the parts both above and believed the wound embrocated with a mixture of ol. when sar. spt. vin. campborat. oxycrat. &c. If there f the occasion, proper defensatives may likewise be verce IV.

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The plied to the parts; as the emp. defens. cum succ. Sensor one such compress spread a double-headed rolquick er, moistened with oxycrate, first making two or three turns upon the wounded part, and afterday wards gradually ascending and descending, till when the whole length is spent. The dressings may be sensored in two or three days time; and station sow if the hæmorrhage is stopped, the restringerous gent ingredients may be left off for the suture; are sold only common digestives or detergents apne folland only common digestives or detergents apslied. Repeat the dreffing once a day, as usual, toth nd in some small time the the divided ends of the ttery will fall off. Then heal and incarn the wound as usual.

HERPES.

THERE are three kinds of berpes; viz. The Herpes fimplex, miliaris, and exedens. The ber-fimplex. es simplex is the appearance of yellowish inammatory pustules with sharp heads, suddenly ending to maturation; the matter of them being ifible in their upper part, whilst they remain th belt plamed at the basis. But this inflammation goes wo light upon the eruption of the matter. In the face divid hey commonly appear distinct or single, but often umerous or thick-set in other parts of the body; all s on the back, breast, sides, &c. being attended and with an erysipelas, and sometimes with a sever.

When they appear on the face, and their numarm or is but small, they generally prove of easie
aftring ure; and the emplastr. diachyl. cum gum. is found
aftr. a ufficient to effect it, by bringing them to suppuraion; the unguent. rub. desiccativ. or alb. campborat.
and belong afterwards applied to skin them over. But
of ol. when this gentle treatment fails of success, the use
there is the unguent. mercuriale, or emplastr. de ran. cum
is be versurio is generally recommended. Or rather, When they appear on the face, and their num-Its Care. e be vercurio, is generally recommended. Or rather,

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Ry Unguent. pomat. 3 j. trochifc. alb. rhaf. præcipitat. alb. āa 3 iss. m. f. liniment. cum quo inun.

gantur partes affect a bis in die.

When these eruptions are numerous, thick set, or join'd with an erysipelas, they are commonly called by the name of shingles; and may be treated accordingly; or as the erysipelas. See pag. 141, &c. pag. 350.

Herpes milia-

wheals in the skin, resembling millet-seed. These tumors, by rubbing them, may be made to weep a aqueous humor; and as they heal in one part, usually break out in another. This species is of mor difficult cure than the herpes simplex; especially when the eruptions are numerous, and possess the face, nose, or ears. When long neglected, they are apt to eat deep into the sless. Calomel purgative and proper edulcorating diet-drinks of the woods so are useful to forward the cure; with the affiltance of the following limiment.

Ry Unquent. micotian. 3 j. pomat. 3 fs. calome

præcipitat. alb. āa 3 ij. m. f. liniment.

If this method does not answer expectation we must have recourse to such externals as at directed for the itch, pimples, the leprosie, & being cautious in the use of corrosives to such parts where the bones or cartilages lie near the surface of the body.

Herpes exedens.

finall tubercles, with a little ulcer in their apical unattended with inflammation or pain. 'Tis go nerally cured with ease, if it proceed not from the venereal taint; but in this case the cur may prove difficult: the ulcers being then apt grow phagedænic, or cancerous; especially scorbutic habits. The regimen and method cure required for the herpes exedens differ not from those mention'd under the leprosie, itch, pimplificalled-heads, cancers, ulcers, &c. which see spectively.

Phlebosomy in this case is generally, corden a cachari. A A Q M.W. Colon Cachari. A A Q M.W. Colon Cachari.

Edematous tumors are such as appear white Definition and and soft, without any change of colour, Diagnostics. heat, pain, or pulsation; and yield to the prefure of the singer, so as for some time to retain the mark thereof.

The general cause of oedematous tumors, is Cause. vulgarly supposed to be pituita, as 'tis called, or a phlegmy humor in the body. Contusions, fractures, luxations, &c. when they are of long standing, often occasion them; especially in dropsical constitutions, old-age, &c. Irregular living, want of exercise, ruptures, disorders of the lymphatics, defluxions of humors, weakness of the joints, or the like, will also give rise thereto.

3. Oedematous tumors seldom, of themselves, Prognossics. prove dangerous or mortal: but when they are of long continuance, the effect of old age, or a dropsical habit; when they grow hard, scirrhous, painful, or come to suppurate, the cure is generally tedious and uncertain. Those attended with wounds, fractures, or the like, are less difficult to cure.

4. The diet in this case should be warm and Regimen. drying, and consist of roasted meats rather than boiled; but of such as are easiest of digestion. Red wine is here preferable to the other kinds. The exercise, rest, and sleep, ought to be moderate. Diet-drinks, and decoctions of the drying woods, might be used to considerable advantage. The air should be dry and warm; and indeed are moval from a cold climate into a hot one, has sometimes effected the cure of oedematous tumors, without farther assistance.

5. In order to forward the cure, the use of inter-Their Cure.

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Phlebotomy in this case is generally condemn'd cathartics are allowed serviceable; and ought to be of a warm aromatic nature, and somewhat brisk in their operation. For example,

Re Electuar. caryocoftin. 3 vj. vin. alb. 3 ij. syr de spin. cervin. aq. cinnamom. fort. aa 3 ss. m. f

portio, pro re nata repetend.

Or

R. Elixir. salut. zij. syr. de spin. cervin. zsselix. proprietat. zj. m. f. potio.

R. Tinct. sacr. cum duplo specier. ziij. spt. lavend comp. zj. m. sumat mane cum regimine.

Or if pills are more agreeable,

Re Extract. rud. pil. ruffi āa 3 j. calomel. gr. v ol. anis. gut. ij. m. f. pilul. v. summo mane sumen

When the blood is poor, aromatics and chaly beates may be used to advantage, as in case of want of appetite, the dropsy, &c. But when oedematous tumors happen in scorbutic habits such antimonial medicines will be proper as an prescribed for the scurvy, and stubborn cutaneous diseases.

By discussion.

6. These tumors are happily discussed in their first formation, by the external use of solution of bay-salt, nitre, crude sal-armoniac, &c. in Spanish wine, urine, aqua calcis, or other proper sluids of lixivious nature; whilst the patient submits to course of purgatives, in order to discharge the matter repelled by such applications. The externations of medicines suited to this case may be comprized under embrocations, liniments, somentations cataplasms, plasters, and proper kinds of bandages

Mixtura discutiens.

R. Aq. regin. bungar. 3 ij. ol. spic. 3 j. sal. vola eleos. 3 ss. ol. succin. 3 j. m. f embrocatio.

Ry Ol. petrol. ex laterib. aa 3j. spt. corn. cerv. 3 bal

balf. sulpbur. anisat. ziij. tinct. cantharid. zij. camphor. z j. m. in eundem finem

R. Ol. chamæmel. byperic. āa z iss. spt. lavend. comp. tinct. sal. tartar. āa z ss. ol. caryopbyl. menth. succin. origan. āa gut. v. tinct. euphorb. castor. āa zij. elix. vitriol. z j. m.

Linimentum discutiens.

R. Unguent. martiat. nicotian. āa ziss. tinct. cantharid. elix. vitriol. āa zij. campbor. ziss. spt. sal. armoniac. ziij. m. f. linimentum.

R. Unguent. nervin. 3 ij. ol. hyperic. 3 j. ol. macis per express. 3 ss. ol. origan. gut. xx. tinct. euphorb. 3 ij. m. f. liniment. cum quo inungatur pars tume-sacta subinde, calida manu.

Fotus discutiens.

Re Rad. ireos. florentin. raphan. rustican. allij. aa z j. flor. rorismarin. lavendul. aa m. 1. bac. juniper. laur. contus. aa z v j. sem. anis. z ss. coque in aq. salc. & aq. fontan. aa thij. colaturæ thiv. adde spt. vin. camphorat. z iv. m. f. fotus.

Re Rad. pyrethr. galang. piper. long. āa 3 ss. nuc. moschat. macis, caryophyl. āa 3 j. infunde calide in vin. alb. th ij. colaturæ adde spt. vin. campborat. aq. regin. bungar. āa th ss. theriac. andromach. 3 j. m. f. sotus, bis terve in die utend.

Cataplasma discutiens.

R. Pulv. bac. junip. laur. āa zij. berb. abrotan. calaminth. flor. chamæmel. āa.zj. sem. anis. cymin. sunicul. dulc. āa z ss. rad. ireos florentin. ziij. gran. paradis. piper. long. āa zij. coque in aq. calcis q. s. ad

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ad cataplasmat. consistentiam, deinde adde unguent nervin. martiat. aa zij. campbor. zij. m. f. cata. plasm. subinde renovand.

R. Ol. chamamel by Oc. va Kils: foto

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Ry Pulv. sem. sinap. spt. vin. aa q. v. m. f. ca. taplasma. Avadass , Tanto v. tug sa staying . The ii. cline vetered, 4). m.

Emplastrum discutiens. deb mujasmas.

R Emp. è cymin. diasulphur. aa 3 ij. camphor 3 ss. ol. fuccin. 3ij. sal. vol. armoniac. 3iij. m. f emplastrum.

Or, M.

Re Emp. stomachic. magistral. cephalic. cum eu phorb. aa 3j. ol. caryophyl. gut. x. m. f. emplastrum.

To the medicines above-prescribed may b added occasionally the following ingredients Cepæ, centaur. min. flor. melilot. origan. fol. pules menth. rad. zinzib. ftyrax calamit. benzoin. ol. la

vendul. emp. de sapone, &c. 2110

Proper bandages and bolfters are likewise of great service in order to discuss oedematou fwellings; being first moisten'd in one of the dif cutient mixtures above set down, or in campho rated spirit of wine. And in this manner, strai stockings, drawers, gloves, &c. suited to the par ticular limb or part affected, may conduc to forward the cure. But when by fuc means it is found impossible to discuss the tumors, fo that they come to a head and sup purate, they are then to be treated in the man ner already mention'd under the head of tumor in general.

7. Under the class of oedematous tumors ar reckon'd condylomata, cristæ, rhagades, thymi, talpo & nates, ganglion & psydracium. Condylomata ar foft tumors arising on the internal coat of the anus unattended with pain, and of the same colou with the skin. By long continuance, they grow 3ii fleshy

Condylomata, Crifta, Rhagades, Thymi, &c.

IV eshy, and shooting out as from a stalk, tare then guent cata- alled fici. Crista are hard excrescences, arising at small distance from the verge of the anus. These re commonly looked upon as a symptom of the renereal disease. Rhagades are fissures happening particularly about the verge of the anus, proreding from an acrimonious humor fretting the parts. These fissures are sometimes deep, moist, and facancerous nature, as particularly when caused by the venereal taint; at other times they are els malignant, and of easy cure; as when they mly are the consequence of a diarrhoea, dyentery, &c. Thymi are a species of warts, from which they differ only in their manner of growth; being a hard kind of excrescence; wheresthe papulæ, another species, are soft. The chymi are more painful, and harder to cure than the elt; fometimes turning cancerous; especially when the extirpation proves unsuccessful. Talpæ and nates are tumors that generally appear only on rabout the head; as the consequence of the venereal disease, whether of long standing, or ill cured. The talpæ elevate the skin from the pericranium, and generally denote a foulness in the subjatent bone of the skull. But the nates often appear on the neck, much after the same manner with the former. Ganglion is a small hard round tumor, feated in a tendinous part of the joints of the fingers or toes, unattended with pain, and moveable only laterally; but if they are foft, and moveable every way, they are term'd lupia. Lastly, psydracium is a pointed, white pustule, containing a ferous humor.

8. For the cure of a beginning condyloma or cure of Conficus, use first desiccative fomentations. For ex-dylomata & ample. Ved besomore ed or si bas abidus manor Fici.

Re Rad. bistort.tormentil. aa ziss. flor. rosar. rub. grov ziij. coque in aq. calc. thij. colaturæ thj. add.

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The following unguent may be rubbed upon the part, after the use of the fomentation.

R. Unguent. desiccativ. rub. diapomphol. aa 31 lapid. calaminar. lævigat. 3 ss. troch. alb. rhaf. 3ij

m. f.ung uent.

But when arrived at their state, the cure is gene. rally attempted by extirpation; the fresh growth of their roots being prevented by the application of præcipitat. rub. alam. uft. &c. thereto. But 'ti fometimes found most successful to mix such ingredients with a proper unguent, and dref them daily therewith. When these tumor are not very large, or risen to any grea height, it may be proper to consume then gradually, by daily or frequently touchin them with the lunar caustic, or lapis infernali But this is to be done with caution, for fear of inflaming the adjacent parts.

Cure of Rhagades.

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9. Rhagades may be anointed with the aftringen unguent last described; but if they appear to b very dry, and the fibres about them crifpy, will be convenient first to besmear them with the mucilage of quince-seed, gum. tragacanth. the like, made with water; and afterwards th unguent may have the defired effected.

Nates & Talpæ.

10. The oedematous tumors called nates, ar to be extirpated by incision, and their retur prevented by sprinkling præcipitat. rub. læviga vitriol. roman. or alum. uft. upon the part; or b dreffing with an unguent composed of suc ingredients. But the talpæ should be laid open b means of a caustic; when, separating the escha we must wait for the exfoliation of the cariou bone: which end is to be promoted by the u of tinctur, myrrb. eupborb. pulv. ireos florentin. & in the dreffings. But when such treatment fails

the desired success; or when these cases are owing to, or complicated with, the venereal disease, they will seldom give way without the assistance of a course of internal alterants, or a salivation.

Their cure is generally attempted by a proper bandage, and the application of a plate of lead, rubb'd over with quick-filver, and applied upon the tumor. If it proves obstinate, it may now and then be rubbed with a little mercurial unguent: or a mercurial plaster, with the addition of a little camphire, may be worn upon the part for a constancy.

application of emplast diachyl. cum gum. which will bring it to suppuration; and when the matter is discharged, the ulcer may be dressed with unquent. basilic. slav. or liniment. arcæi. Or if there be occasion, the common digestive may here be used for the dressing; with the emplastr. dyachyl.

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FLATULENT TUMORS.

Latulent tumors are those which easily yield Definition. to the pressure of the singer, and immediately recover their tumid state upon removal thereof; being light, and scarce perceivable to the patient by their weight.

2. The general cause of this kind of tumors is Cause. Supposed to be the air, which being collected and confined in a certain part of the body, inflates it into a tumor, like a bladder. The size of the tumor differs according to the quantity of air thus contain'd in the part, or its degree of rarefaction. But a true flatulent tumor, without any mixture of an aqueous or other humor, seldom or never happens.

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3. Flatulent tumors cause no discolouration of the skin in the part they possess, unles they lie considerably deep. They appear mol frequently in the abdomen, and particularly i the navel and scrotum; the usual seats of a berni ventosa, which, if not seasonably remedied turns to a rupture of the intestines. They also sometimes appear on the eye-lids, particularly in phlegmatic and dropfical constitutions; and or the large joints, and other membranous parts o

Prognostics.

4. Flatulent tumors of the joints are of difficul cure. When they lie deep under the muscles periosteum, &c. when they tend to scirrhosity andare of long standing, the cure is uncertain but better to be attempted in the summer that in the winter.

Regimen.

5. The regimen in case of flatulent tumor should be the same as in ruptures; the die

being mixed with proper carminatives.

6. Both the internal and external medicine proper for the cure of flatulent tumors are o the same nature with those ordered in the oede matous species; only with the addition of carminatives, fuch as in fem. anis. coriandr. cumin. bacc junip. laur. &c. But when they cannot be discussed in the ordinary way, they may be brought to fuppuration, by the method mention'd under the fumors in general; provided they are not feated in the joints. But when they grow scirrhous or they must be treated accordingly. Upon opening this kind of tumors, they are generally sound were to contain a small quantity, in proportion to their bulk, of a serous or bloody humor. Neither, as might be expected, does the tumor upon this operation subside or lessen considerably, or any sersen sile, be applied to the part, the humor will sometimes to be soon diminished, and gradually cured thereby.

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Cure.

TIV SECT. I. Scropbulous Tumors.

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ration Tis reckon'd the safest way never to open these unles tumors, but by all means endeavour to distinct them by warm, perspirative, and attenuating arry is medicines. After the use of proper embrocations with spirit. vin. campborat. aq. hungar. &c. the dedied sollowing plaster may be advantageously applied, by also and kept on with a bandage well adapted to the and kept on with a bandage well adapted to the part.

R. Emp. è cymin. stomach. magistral. diasulphur. a zij. ol. anis. carui, succin. aa gut. xxx. campbor. ij. m. f. emplastr. s. a. cujus extendatur portio

efficul uscles ufficiens super alutam, parti affectæ applicand.

If the tumor should degenerate into a bernia ventosa, it must be remedied by a proper truss, or bandage, &c. as mentioned under ruptures. See ng. 279, &c.

SCROPHULOUS TUMORS.

Cropbulous tumors are such as generally af-Definition. I feet the glandulous parts of the body; beng hard, unequal, and having their matter conain'd in a cystis, or bag.

2. There are two kinds of scrophulous tumors; Cause. iz. fuch as affect only the glands in the neck, cussed which frequently happens; and such as are more ght to miversal, or affect other parts besides the neck. under shus, the glandula lachrymalis being affected with seated scrophulous tumor, sometimes causes a lippitudo, rhous, or hordeolum. The glands of the cheek, lips, bening breasts, &c. are also sometimes thus affected, and found wen the bones themselves, as 'tis supposed; from whence the spina ventosa. This disease appears to be sometimes hereditary, or born with the patient, this and at others to be received from a scrophulous or any surse. Obstructions of the glands, want of exernings is, the rickets in children, want of digestion, &c. etimes re often supposed to be the cause of scrophulous ereby. Imors. And indeed 'tis generally allowed that

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a continued abuse of the non-naturals may give rife to this disorder.

Diagnoftics.

3. When these tumors are seated in glandulous parts of the body, they are hard, oval, or roundish, fixed or moveable, unequal, and sometimes appear in clusters, like a bunch of grapes, Sometimes they are seated in the glands themfelves; and at others grow like appendages of them. In general they are not painful; tho their bulk is sometimes very considerable. Those of the larger fize feldom suppurate, especially when seated in the glands of the neck; whilst the others, between the magnitude of a nutmeg and that of an egg, often tend to suppuration; the matter of them being generally contain'd in a cyftis and appearing upon the discharge thin, sanious and small in quantity. The orifice of the ulce is often callous, and the suppuration incomplete from whence there usually follows a scirrhosity and hardness, which sometimes remain obstinate for many years; and generally cause a considerable inequality, especially in the part when the eschar was separated; a small, but unsightly excrescence being lest behind. When this kind of tumor affects such parts as are not glandu lous, they commonly appear more inflamed, ar more painful, and come sooner to suppuration than the others; the cure also proving less to dious. Scrophulous tumors frequently feize the upper lip, and often both lips; which then appear thick, and sometimes chap'd. In this par they never come to suppuration; but are generally that of long continuance, and increase in the spring eate and autumn. When the bones are scrophulous they grow unfizable, knotty, and protuberant it ht the part affected; and when laid bare, are ofter ativ found to be carious.

Prognoffics.

4. When these tumors are large, scirrhous livid, and of a cancerous nature, they are at

tended

ended with danger; and always prove difficult cure, if hereditary, if they happen in an ill abit of body, in old-age, or are of long standng, knotty, grown into clusters, lie deep, are x'd, hard, immoveable, unequal, of a maligant nature, and when feated near any large or onsiderable vessels, in the joints, nerves, tenons, bones, &c.

5. The diet in this case ought to be moderate Regimen.

nd slender. All viscid aliment, as cheese, fish, . is reckon'd improper: that being here to be ofe, which is light, easie of digestion, and cable of affording a laudable chyle, or good nouhment. Medicated wines or ales, or rather ulcorating ptisans and decoctions, are thought nvenient drinks for scrophulous patients. Luicating broths or gellies may be allowed in dic constitutions; together with a milk regin, and the testaceous powders. The exercise this case might be rather violent, than too derate, except the patient be of a hectic conution. The air should be clear and warm; d all violent passions of the mind should be efully avoided.

6. The cure of scrophulous tumors may be The internal un to advantage with phlebotomy; if the pa- Cure of Scroit is of a plethoric habit, or the design be to phulous Tu-

cuss them. But when matter is already form'd, mors. we design to bring them to suppuration, evacuations should be omitted, till after the tharties are likewise proper, and ought to be spring that and occasionally thro' the course of the cure. It may not be amiss to mix calomel along that it may not be amiss to mix calomel along that it has them; or else to give it by way of presenter of the cure. It way not be amiss to mix calomel along that it has them; or else to give it by way of presenter of the cure ative over-night, when the patient goes to and order the cathartic to be taken on the and order the cathartic to be taken on the irrhous ming following. It has likewise been found are at tessful in these cases to give the same me-

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dicine, calomel, by way of alterant, or in such small doses, at such distances of time, that shall have no sensible effect upon the body, so to promote any of the gross discharges. But when long courses of physic have failed, thorough salivation has been found effectual. The cathartics of most service here, are such as the following

R. Calomel. gr. xij. conf. rosar. rub. parum, f. pilula, omni noste bora decubitus sumend.

tres vices; deinde capiat potion. sequent.

Re Fol. sen. 3 iij. sem. fænicul. dulc. 3 j. sal. ta tar. 3 j. infunde in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ ad syr. de spin. cervin. de cichor. cum rheo āa 3 spt. lavend. comp. 3 ij. spt. nitri dulc. gut. xv. f. potio, summo mane sumenda.

Or,

Re Extract. rud. pilul. coch. min. āa 3 j. ca mel. gr. xv. ol. sassafr. gut. 1. m. f. pilulæ v. qu rum deglutiat duas, hora somni, & reliquas dilucu cum regimine.

Or.

Re Pulv. sanct. warvicens jalap. āa gr. xij.ca. mel. gr. x. ol. anis. gut. 1. m. f. pulv. mane sume

Re Rad. julap. crassè contus. turpeth. gummos. 3 iij. fol. sen. opt. 3 s. milleped. ppt. 3 ij. rad. zedo incis. 3 ij zinzib. cinnamom. aa 3ij. infunde sin vin. alb. lisbon. th iss. per tres dies, den colaturæ adde tinst. sacræ 3 ij. sumat 3 ij. 3 iij. mane pro re nata.

7. On the intermediate days of purgation and after the designed course thereof is finish the sollowing may be begun to advantage, if

cure is not already performed.

Resident Appendix Representation of the Resident Pulv. ari, rad.cassumunair. gum. guaiac.āa z ij. and hect. poter. z j. conf. absinth. roman. anthos āa z fyr. de 5 radicib. aperient. q. s. f. electuar. de cap

capiat quantitatem nucis moschat. bis vel ter quotidie, superbibendo haust. decoct. ligni guaici. Or,

R. Antimon. crud. lavigat. last. fulphur. pulv. milleped. āa 3 vj. sal. succin. tartar. vitriol. sal. viperar. āa 3 j. conserv. lujul. 3 is. syr. papav. errat. a. s. f. electuar. de quo capiat quantitatem nucis

moschatæ major. ter in die.

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8. If the constitution be gross or phlegmatic, In phlegmatic chalybs may be added to the medicines already and hestic Haprescribed; or it may be boiled in aq. calc. along bits. with guaicum, sarsaparilla, &c. to be used as a But if the patient is hectical, all constant drink. chalybeates ought to be omitted; and fomething like the following given in their stead.

R. Latt. Sulphur. 3 vj. pulv. milleped. 3 ss. rad. sarsaparil. chin. aa 3 iij. lign. guaiac. santal. citrin. lumbricor. terrestr. āa zij. sal. succin. z j. m. f. pulv. cujus dosis sint Dij. ter in die cum haustu decoct.

lign. sassafras, per 40 dies.

A course of the teltaceous powders, a milk-diet, and the use of the tinctura antiphthisica, are here also proper. Or the following dietetic decostion may be advantageously continued, for a time, as

common liquor.

R Rad. chin. nodos. sarsaparil. aa z ij. lign. saslafr. passular. major. exacinat. āa z iv. rasur. c. c. ebor. āa z iss. santal. rubr. citrin. āa z vj. bord. galic. 3 ij. antimon. crud. 3 iss. (cum argent. viv. 3 j. in pulver. æthiopic. redact. & in nodulo ligat.) sem. wriandr. contus. 3 ss. coque, lento igne, in aq. fonan. pur. cong. iij. ad cong. ij. & colatura clara sit ro potu ordinario.

Proper alteratives or edulcorants may likewife used along with this diet-drink: or when sphore field alone it may prove very serviceable after sij. an salivation hath fail'd; for it powerfully opens as āa; and unlocks the glands, or other canals of the ody, where strumous or scrophulous swellings

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are commonly seated. The following medicated wine may likewise be drank to advantage, where any thing spirituous is allowable; being calculated to answer much the same intention with the former.

Re Rad. oxylapath. filipendul. ellebor. nig. cassumun. raphan. rustic. āa z j. fol. scabios. salv. summit. abiet. chamæpit. āa m. ij. sem. sinap. cort. aurantior. bacc. junap. sem. sænicul. dulc. āa z iij. milleped. vivent. the ss. infunde per 4 dies in vinalb. lisbon. the iv. & colaturæ per subsidentiam de.

puratæ bibat cyathum ter in die.

After the same manner may medicated ales be contrived, with the addition of chalybs occasi-The vinum viperinum is accounted highly serviceable in this case; being drank in the quantity of two or three ounces, twice or thrice a day. A course of the Bath waters is also re commended in obstinate scrophulous tumors; so i the removal into a clear and dry air. In all the cases, a good appetite and digestion are to be se cured by the use of proper bitters or stomachi tinctures. And, in general, it may be very successful to proceed in the cure hereof with such internal as are to be met with under the articles of fourt leprosie, gout, jaundice, scirrhous liver, &c. The following snail-water is in high esteem for this distemper; being drank of freely.

Re Rad.bryon. oxylapath. lig. sassafr. pæon.mar.ra phan. rustican. āa z iv. cort. winteran. aurantior.set senicul. dulc. bacc. junip. galang. min. nuc. moscha cinnamom. āa z ss. fol. cochlear. hortens. beccabut scord. salv. chamæpit. āa m. iij. limac. hortens. con tus. the iij. milleped. vivent. the j. vin. alb. cong. ii aq. fontan. q. s. distillentur. cong. iij. saccharo a biss. edulcorand. bibat the ss. bis terve in die.

The external Cure of scrophulous Tumors. 9. We proceed now to the external or chirugical cure of scrophulous tumors, without taking any notice of the royal touch, because opinions d

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fer widely as to the fact it felf; the more judicious part of mankind feeming to believe it fabulous, any farther than the patient is affected by expectation, awe, furprize, or the like passions of the mind.

10. When a scrophulous tumor is but in its By way of difbeginning, and it shall appear adviseable to cussion. discuss it, we may attempt the same in the following manner. First, it may be proper to use phlebotomy, and afterwards a cathartic or Then, two.

Re Argent. viv. 311. terebinth. venet. 3 fs. camphor. 3 ij. unguent. martiat. 3 j. m. exactissime & f. liniment. f. a. cum quo inungatur pars affecta bis quotidie calida manu.

After each time, apply some of the following plaster to the tumor.

Re Emplastr. è cicut. cum ammoniac. è mucilaginib. è cymin. āa 3 j. argent. viv. (cum pauca terebinth. extinct.) 3 vj. campbor. (in ol. amygd. dulc. folut.) 3 ij. m. f. emplastr. secundum artem.

During this course of unction it will be very convenient to give now and then a calomel purgative, or a vomit of turpethum minerale; care being taken that a salivation be not unexpectedly raised thereby.

11. If with the use of these means, the tu-By way of supmor should not discuss, but increase in magni-puration. tude and hardness, we must endeavour to bring t to suppuration; which indeed is always accounted the safest and most natural way: for to attempt to discuss scrophulous tumors, often intreases their scirrhosity, and turns them canceous. When therefore we intend to suppurate a crophulous tumor, all evacuations are to be omitted, or very gentle medicines of that kind imployed. The following plaster will promote

chiru and forward the design. REmplastr. diachyl. cum gum. de mucilaginib. aa ons de j. sperm. ceti z ss. pic. burgund. gum. elem. aa 3 111.

Scropbulous Tumors. PART IV.

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3iij. folve & f. emplastr. cujus q. s. extendatur

super alutam parti affect. applicand.

If this does not foon ripen the tumor, and bring it to a head, the following cataplasm may be applied in its stead.

R. Rad. bryon. recent. contus. to B. lilior.alb. 3 iii cepar. allij aa zij. coque simul in aq. fontan. q. s. & per setaceum trajice pulpam, cui adde unguent dialth. 3 iv. ut f. cataplasma, calide adbibend.

When the tumor is so far ripened that the matter is found to fluctuate therein, yet does not foon break, the part should be opened either by incision or caustic, in order to give vent thereto When the tumor is small, fost, and almost wholly dissolved down into pus, the lancet may be preferr'd; especially if it is seated about th face, to avoid any confiderable deformity of the part, which might be caused by a causti But if the swelling be large, and actually include in a cystis, the suppuration partial, the scirrhosit confiderable, the colour livid, &c. a caustic ough to be chose. And after the separation of th eschar, the ulcer may be dressed with some such a the following digettive.

R. Terebinth. venet. liniment. arcæi aa 3 iss. pul myrrh. 3 j. præcipitat. rub. lævigat. 3 ij. vitel. o 3 ij. balf. peruv. 3 j. pulv. croc. 3 ss. m. f. liniment.

The dreffings may be kept on with this plaste Re Emp. diachyl. cum gum. de mucilaginib. a

3 j. gum. elem. 3 fs. m. f. emplaftr.

To the digestive above set down may be adde ocasionally, tinet. myrrb. balfam. sulphur, elt proprietat. &c. or if more detergent ingredients a required, unquent. apostolor. ægyptiac. ag. phagedan &c. There are some also who in this case ventu to use mercurius sublimat. corrosiv. butyr. antimo ol vitriol. &c. but these are attended with dang of inflammation, pain, &c. And in case of lux rient or fungous flesh, callosity, or the like, whi rend

render them of service, their place may be more conveniently supplied by milder medicines, or elfe by actual incision.

12. When scrophulous tumors are grown Cure, when large, inveterate, and have been of fome years grown large or continuance, they are usually called by the name Wens. of wens; the extirpation or suppuration whereof is in regular practice accounted dangerous; and therefore feldom attempted. And without any manual operation at all, the patient in this ale generally continues in perfect health, er by kels no other inconvenience than what is ocassumed by the bulk, or unsightliness of the umor. These wens, as they are called, commonly rise off from the part they affect; and appear like appendages, as we frequently see, the lower jaw, and other parts. But if they increase in their bulk, so far as to hinder any of the animal or vital functions; if they are attended with violent pain, yet come not to suppuration; of if the patient absolutely insists upon their being taken down, the operation ecomes necessary, and may then be performed in the following manner. The most common way is by making a crucial incision, to disengage the tumor from the considerable vessels, and its cyltis, and bringing the whole away at once; or if any part remain behind, it may be brought away by the use of proper detergent digestives or the dreffing: the wound being afterwards

healed up in the common manner. Besides this, there is another method of taking way wens, or inveterate scrophulous tumors, y passing an armed needle thro' the basis thereof, we ntue and cutting them off close by the thread. But when any large vessels lie very near the tumor, dang his method is much more dangerous than the of lux other. To render it the safer, these vessels must while there is the carefully avoided in the operation, or

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tied up as they come to be cut therein. The method of removing wens by caustic is tedious and uncertain, if the tumor be large, and not well suppurated. Tho' it must be acknowledged that this operation is sometimes successfully performed

by empirics.

13. If a fungus grow up after the cure of scrophulous tumor, it may be taken off by incision, and a return of it prevented by applying red precipitate, or the like, upon the root. Callosities and pendulous excrescences happening in these cases likewise, may be treated in the same manner. O fuch excrescences may be tied round with a wax'd thread, which being daily straitened, will, a length, cause them to consume and fall off: and their return may likewise be prevented by the application of precipitate, unguent. ægyptiac. &c. to the remaining roots.

CANCEROUS AND SCIRRHOUS TUMORS.

Definition.

Cancer is a roundish, unequal, hard, livid tumor, generally seated in the glandu lous parts of the body; and at length appearing with turgid veins shooting out from it, so as to re femble, as 'tis thought, the figure of the crab-fish.

A scirrhous tumor is of the same general nature being hard, livid, and seated in the glands, but unattended with pain. When cancers do not tend to suppuration, they are said to be occult; bu when they break, they are termed ulcerous.

Cause.

2. Cancerous or scirrhous tumors often appea spontaneously, without any evident cause, and seem peculiar to certain constitutions. At other times they may be accidental, or proceed from sharp, corrosive, or other coagulating juices in the body, errors in the non-naturals, a stoppage of the min necessary evacuations, contusions, stagnation, o coagulation of the milk in the breasts, &c.

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3. Some of these tumors are moveable, others Diagnosties: fix'd, some inflamed, others palish, and attended with pain, heat, tension, and pulsation. In their beginning they are sometimes no bigger than a pea; but often increase gradually to the fize of a wallnut, egg, or pompion. Sometimes also their growth is suddain, and at others flow; so as to continue upon the increase for many years together. When they ulcerate, the suppuration is generally partial, the matter they difcharge sanious, of an ill colour, and very fetid. They often affect the tunica cornea of the eye, the lips, uvula, breasts, lower-jaw, dxillæ and inguen.

4. All cancers are dangerous, and feldom give Prognostics. way to the use of evacuating medicines; especially when they lie deep, or feem owing to a particular constitution of the patient. They also prove more difficult of cure according to their fize, the nature and office of the part they affect, the age of the patient, &c. Some occult cancers, as particularly those which happen in the breasts of women, may remain harmless to the body for leveral years, and without ulcerating; tho upon

crease, break, and soon prove mortal.

5. The diet should in this case be stender; Regimen. and all strong spirituous liquors avoided, especially those brew'd from malt. Small diuretic wines, or that of the Rhine, may, however, be allowed in moderation. A diet-drink made by boilappearing the sudorific woods in water, might be a proother broths also may be serviceable. The solid sood from should be light, easie of digestion, and consist in the of cheiken, lamb, veal, &c. The passions of the mind should be well regulated, or kept under.

No Violent exercise would here be very prejudicial;

any external injury they may afterwards in-

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Cure, in the

6. Tis pretty much the present fashion not to way of pallia. meddle at all with the cure of cancers whilst oc cult; and only endeavour to keep them fweet, by the common dreffings, when they are ulcerated There are others, however, who venture to trea them in the following manner, without allowing them to be absolutely incurable, or apprehending them to be absolutely incurable, or apprehending that they must needs be enraged and made work by all kinds of medicines. If the patient, affliced with a small recent and occult cancer, or scirrhous ugre tumor, be at all plethoric, they generally orde phlebotomy, to give a free circulation to the blood; and afterwards, if there are any hope of paliating the case, lenient purgatives, to be sift blood; and afterwards, if there are any hope repeated occasionally. And this method is by physicians generally preferred to the method of repelling and discussing the tumor, or the extirpation of the part affected; when the pair is tolerable, the tumor fixed, and not com to its state. Issues also have their use, and may contribute to prevent the farther growth of a recent cancer; a due regimen being carefully observed whilst they are kept running. Where ever cathartics are thought proper, they should not be violent, but always of the milder kind and may be prepared in the following manner.

R. Mann. opt. 3 vj. cremor. tartar. 3 ij. seri lati th B. f. solutio, partitis vicibus, bis in septiman

vel pro re nata haurienda.

R. Rad. rhabarb. ellebor. nigr. fol. sen. āa 3j an sal. tartar. I coque in decost pestoral. q. s. & co 3 selaturæ 3 iij. adde syr. rosar. solutiv. 3 ss. de spin.cer m. vin. 3ij. spt. nitri dulc. 3 j. m. f. potio.

On the intermediate days of purgation, i by will be convenient to order proper internal alternatives, or edulcorants, which may be such as artier

ECT. IV. Cancerous and scirrbous Tumors. 629 t down under the article of the scurvy, jaundice,

rophulous tumors, &c.

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7. But if the tumor be recent, yet visibly in-In the way of stock reases, grows painful and troublesome; if the Discussion.

t, by sufe of it were rather accidental than habitual, rated reculiar to the constitution, it seems more treat reasonable to expect success by endeavouring to wing shich in this case rarely proves advantageous. Worst shirt intention may be answered by warm so listed tentations, prepared of attenuating, aromatic and intention of the second sec

rhous agredients. For example, orde & Herb. absents

& Herb. absinth. vulg. puleg. by sop. flor. chamaeo the melilot. aam. I. rad. ireos florentin. gentian. hope azvj. coque in aq. fontan. & lact. vaccin. āa to b bis. colaturæ th ij. adde tinct. myrrh. spt. vin. is by amphorat. āa z iij. opij z j. m. f. fotus, calide ethod stend. bis in die.

Re Last. vaccin. to j. aq. calcis to 15. trochife. 16. rbaf. 3 j. opij, sacchar. saturn. āa 3 j. tinct. croc. pt. vin. camphorat. tinct. myrrh. aa z ij. spt. sal. rmoniac. 3 ss. m. f. solutio, instar fotus adhibend. After fomenting the part with either of these iquors, it may be anointed with some such as the ollowing liniment.

Ry Axung. viperar. 3 j. ol. castor. succin. balf. eruvian. āa zij. campbor. opij āa 3 j. argent. viv. (cum pauca terebinth. venet. extinct.) 3 j. m. f.

miment. secundum artem.

Or if a plaster be desired,

R Emp. de mucilaginib. diachyl. cum gum. de ta 3) jan. quadruplicato mercurio, aa z j. sperm. ceti 8 co 3 s. balfam. peruvian. 3 is. ol. succin. gut. xxx. in.cer m. f. emplastrum.

During the use of these remedies, evacuations on, i by phlebotomy, and lenient cathartics, may be alte made to advantage, and especially where the pa-as ar tient is plethoric; for these will greatly affist

and

630 Cancerous and scirrbous Tumors. PARTI

and promote the efficacy of the external applications, in the discussion or resolution of the tumor. There are some who in this case advite a slight salivation, or a course of vomits with turpethum minerale, where the strength of the patient can dispense therewith; the use of alterant being likewise continued in the mean time. The alterants proper here are such as the following electuary.

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Re Athiop. mineral. 3 j. cinnabar. nativ. antimo lævigat. āa 3 iij. conf. abfinth. roman. lujul. āa 3 start. vitriol. 3 j. sal. volat. viperar. 3 ij. syr. è qui que radicib. q. s. f. electuar. de quo capiat quantita tem nuc. moschat. major. bis terve in die, superb bendo decoct. lign. sassafr. haustum subcalide.

Chalybeate medicines are esteemed impropring the cases; as heating and rarifying the bloom too much, which is prejudicial to such kind tumors.

w may of Sun-

By way of Suppuration.

8. If the method abovementioned should no prevent the increase of the symptoms, so that the cancer spreads, grows more painful, tends t suppuration, and affords no hopes of its being discussed; it remains either that the part a fected be extirpated, or the suppuration of it by all means encouraged and promoted fo a if possible, to render it compleat, and dissolve down the tumor into matter. To which put pose, after it is once ulcerated, it might b dressed with proper detergents, and suppurativ compositions; whereto may likewise be adde occasionally escharotics, or even the cautery. But this method proves very tediou and uncertain; and it generally happens that a foon as such escharotics begin to take effect they heighten the symptoms, and by turning the adjacent parts cancerous, increase the disorde they were designed to cure; by which mean the life of the patient is often endangered. there appl herefore generally allowed, that when a cancer of the arrived to such a height that there remains adviso hopes of discussing it with tolerable safety, the win manual operation ought to take place; without the parating for a cure by means of suppuration. s some patients, either thro' a dread of the teran peration, or diffidence of its success, will ather hazard the effect of suppuration, than f the manual operation; we shall mention he best method of proceeding in this case. When any matter is supposed to be actually orm'd in the tumor, it may be very proper to pply some such as the following cataplasm, in order to encourage and promote the suppura-

R. Mic. pan. alb. rad. bryon. alb. lilior. alb. aa siij. decoct. flor. chamæmel. q. s. coque simul ad utaplasmat. consistentiam, deinde adde unquent. dialth. 3 iss. & de hoc applicetur portio sufficiens super inteum extens. parti affectæ, semel in die.

When the cancer is feated in the lip, or any part which will not well admit of the application of a cataplasm, the following plaster may

be used.

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R Emp. de mucilaginib. diachyl. cum gum. para-

celf. āa f. emplastrum.

It might prove of ill consequence to wait for a complete suppuration of a cancer; 'tis more proper to open the part by a lancet or caustic, as soon as there is any considerable quantity of matter collected; and endeayour to discuss the remaining part of the tumor, or hardness. When the eschar is separated, the ulcer may be dressed with the following detergent liniment, calculated as well to rectify the matter, which in this case is always thin and fanious, as to cleanse and wear away the putrid remains of the cancer.

R. Liniment.arcæi, axung. viperin.āa 3j. unguent. nicotian.

632 Cancerous and scirrbous Tumors. PARTI

nicotian, apostolor. aa 3 is. pulv. myrrb. præcipita rub. lævigat. āa ziij. balsam. peruv. elix. propriet āa 3 ij. m. f. linimentum.

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The ulcer, being dressed with this, once twice a day, may be covered with the following

plaiter.

Re Emp. de minio fusc. diachyl. cum gum. de m cilaginib. aa 3 j. sperm. ceti 3 ss. balf. sulphur. rebinthinat. peruvian. āa 3 ij. ol. succin. 3 j. m.

emplastrum.

The most successful and agreeable escharotic this case appears to be the red precipitate, ground as fine as calomel; its operation then provi certain, tho' it causes but very little pain; whi is highly defirable in cancerous cases: becau all medicines which increase the pain, aggr vate the symptoms, or spread the tumor. TH mercurial preparation therefore may in this ca be used where 'tis required, in a much larg proportion than the other more irritating escharotics, such as butyr. antimon. mercur. sublime corrosiv.unguent. ægyptiac. &c. There are some how ever who venture at each dreffing to touch fu parts of the cancer, as are defigned to be co fumed, with the lunar caustic, or even with t actual cautery; but this being extremely pair ful, and hazardous, ought rather to be omitte If the lips of the ulcer grow callous, they ma best be taken down by incision, or a careful u of the lunar caustic. But during the whole pro cess of the cure, we are not to neglect givin proper, mild cathartics, occasionally; interposit between them such alteratives as are above-mental tion'd; but particularly edulcorating diet-drink primard other preparations, with millepedes, &c. Some pless times a gentle salivation, timely advised, he inc proved serviceable in this case. But 'tis alway to a esteem'd the safest way to extirpate the canonio before it has gone so deep that the operation mandoun com

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come too late to prevent its ill effect on the body.

9. Tho' cancerous tumors may happen indif-The manual ferently on any part of the body, yet as they Operation for very often feat themselves in the breast, it may Cancer. be sufficient to say how the manual operation is

here performed; the others not differing materially from it. But we must observe that the fuccess of the operation is always uncertain; especially when the patient is advanced in years, or the case of long standing. In order to take of a cancer in the breast, an armed needle being passed thro' the basis of the cancer, and the whole extent thereof marked out, the part is immediately, and at once, to be cut off with a proper knife, which ought all around to pass thro' the found and uncorrupted flesh. After the part is thus taken off, the mouths of the larger vessels are to be stitched or tied up, or the mmorrhage stopp'd with buttons of vitriol, or the common styptics. Or it may be more expeditious and secure, to apply a broad or flat actual autery to the whole wound; which might afterwards be covered with pledgets armed with aftringents; securing all with a proper bandage. The pair dressings are to be removed and renewed as in case mitte of a common wound. And after the same manner may a cancer in the lip, or any other part, be

ey ma taken off. de pro 10. Sometimes a cancer happens in the eye, cancer givin some extremity, or in the ball thereof, and Ere. rposin appears either under the form of a tumor or e-mer ulcer. Tis usually attended with an intense drink pricking pain, especially in the head and tempositive; the veins also appear livid, swelled and hotty about the tumor. If it degenerate inalway to an ulcer, the matter always proves thin, sacano nious, sharp and corrosive; of a brownish common, and strongly setid. This case is extremely dangerous, 10. Sometimes a cancer happens in the eye, Cancers in the

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dangerous, and the cure very uncertain; espe cially when it feems to happen spontaneously is of long standing, or the patient in years If the tumor is recent, we may attempt to palliate or discuss it in the manner above mention'd. But if it increases so as to endange the life of the patient, it must either be confumed with caultics, or if possible totally extin pated. It may, with this view, be cautiously touched, now and then, with the lunar caustic the adjacent parts, in the mean time, being care fully guarded or defended from the action thereof Or it may be more safe, and has been found ef fectual in this case, to use a solution of white vitriol in plantain-water; by frequently and for constancy applying pledgets dipt therein to the tu mor. When the whole ball of the eye is grown cancerous, it has been taken entirely out of it cavity; yet without relieving the patient, of preventing the disorder from proving mortal The manual operation, therefore, in case of a cancer in the eye, is usually foreborn on account of the danger, and the ill fuccess which has been found to attend it.

WARTS.

Definition.

ARTS are dry cutaneous tumors growing out above the surface of the skin; being either hard or foft, greater or less, broad or long, feedy, chapp'd or entire.

Caufe, &c.

Cure.

They are supposed to proceed from a rupture of the cutaneous vessels, giving vent to a matter capable of forming a farcoma. They principally appear on the hands and fingers; but sometimes on other parts of the body.

Warts are sometimes troublesome, and prove painful, but are seldom attended with any danger. The feedy species, or that which seems to be a nt

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luster of little separate warts divided almost to he root, give the greatest uneasines; being apt to pleed upon a small violence done to them. These years bleed upon a small violence done to them. These pt to lo are reckon'd the most difficult of cure; as ove being apt to grow up again, after they have anger once been taken down. They will, however, swell as the other, sometimes fall off spontationally, or be made to do so by the contoully ant friction they sustain from the garments, or ther external bodies. Mary-gold leaves, the jurges, purslain, bacon, raw beef, &c. are used the vulgar in order to the cure; which they nd ef aly rub upon the warts, and then either bury, hang the thing employ'd to rot, or con-'Tis sometimes a successful, me in the air. nd no very painful way, to run a hot needle thro' eir roots; in a few days after which they have en found to fall off, without any farther trouble. he tops of them may likewise be touched seral times in a day with a red hot iron, so nimortal y, as to cause no manner of pain: and this kind treatment has ften been found effectual in a w days time, by wearing the warts away in scales, hich coming off every time, diminish the bstance of the wart; till at length it becomes rel with the skin: after which the root may touched with vitriol. roman. or ol. vitriol. to event its shooting out afresh. But the most peditious way is to snip them off with a pair scissars; touching their roots with a little roan vitriol, and covering them with a diachylon ture of after. Or when they rise from a small basis, hang pendulous, as it were from a stalk, a ly ap-fle-hair, or rather a waxed thread, may be nes on d pretty tight round them, close at the root; ich being drawn straiter now and then, as prove the shall be occasion, will gradually deprive langer. Se little sarcomatous tumors of their nutribe ant, and in a short time cause them to drop off cluster

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infensibly. And by this means very large warts inconveniently fituated, as particularly near the eye, have been taken away without any danger, or considerable pain. But in such cases where the warts are of the largest size, and so unhappily feated, it will be convenient to use a solution of trochisc. alb. rhas. in aq. plantagin to prevent an inflammation, or other ill confe quence, and to cover the part with a common diachylon platter. To prevent their return, the root of them may be touched with a little of the com mon caustic, lapis infernal. ol. vitriol, ag. for &c. or it may suffice to sprinkle a little fin powder of red precipitate thereon. Warts hap pening in the joints, as particularly in the knue kles, ought to be treated with great caution because of the adjacent tendons, cartilages an bones. When thus feated, the taking them off un skilfully by incision has caused a loss of motion i the joint, or brought a flux of humors upo the part; fo as to corrupt the cartilage, and eve the bone it felf. Such an accelent would ren der the remedy worse than the disease; make the cure tedious and uncertain. cure in these cases, therefore, ought to be under taken either in the innocent way of the vulga above-mentioned, which, however superstitious surprizing it may appear, has often been found su cessful; or else by the prudent use of mild and gent caustics, as particularly by rubbing them thr or four times a day with roman vitriol, or spirit falt. When warts suppurate, as it sometim happens, they are to be treated as comme ulcers.

CORNS.

Definition.

Commonly upon the joints of the toes; be formetim

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an Th fometimes in other parts of the feet, which fuftain the greatest friction from the shoe.

2. They are distinguish'd into hard and fost, Conse, &c. transparent and opake; but are all supposed to proceed from the same cause, viz. an obstruction of the nutritious matter, or materia perspirabilis in the part; which not finding vent in the ordinary way, hardens, and thro' the friction of the shoe, forms its felf into this particular kind of callous tumor, between the cutis and cuticula. The hardest part of the corn is usually in the middle, and often appears in the form of a blackith speck, especially in those of the harder kind; and in the pieces cut off, separates it self from the rest, which usually lye over tin flakes, or annuli, like the coats of an onion.

3. Corns are feldom dangerous, unless when cut Prognofics. mo deep; tho' the cure is very difficult. The daner attending their being cut by an unskilful hand slikewise great, when they are attended with inammation and pain; and particularly when they te united to, and actually grow from the memranes, tendons, or cartilages about the joints.

4. The persons afflicted with corns ought Regimen. o favour them as much as possible, by the le of easy shoes, soft bollters, or the like, for hem immediately to press against in walking: I rough treatment being apt to encourage them, inder them painful, or make them grow the fter.

5. Corns being very seldom cured so as never to Cure. turn again, most people content themselves freuently to wash and cleanse their feet, and by aking them in warm water, to render their corns ft and yielding, that the upper part of them may pared off with the greater case. 'Tis an useful ution not to cut them so low as the quick, or the operation becomes painful, or causes the ing mo ood to start. As often as they are cut close, it bes; by very proper to apply a plaster of common

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diachylon, or brown de minio, over them: for this greatly conduces to the ease of the patient. Some, in like manner, recommend the constant wearing of fost, red, or green wax, plaster-wise, upon the remainder of the corn after cutting; from a supposition, no doubt, that the verdigrease in the green, and the cinnabar in the red, have a power to keep them down, or discuss a part of their substance. But such remedies prove very improper whilst the corns are attended with hear, pain, and inflammation; in which case the common diachylon plaster, a little unquent. alb campborat. diapomphol. or the like, may be used without danger, in order to abate the fymptoms and afterwards the others may be applied to more advantage, and with better success; especially if the corn grows very hard and callous. If w apprehend that matter is lodged under the com it will be proper to give it a timely vent by inci sion or caustic; for if it be long detain'd, 'ti apt to cause great pain, inflammations, a flux of humors to the part, corruption of the tendons or periosteum, and sometimes renders the bon it self carious. The following plaster appear to be well adapted for discussing, where possible and giving ease to corns; being constantly wor upon them for some continuance.

Re Emplastr. de mucilaginib. diachyl. simp. a 3 ij. cinnabar. fact. argent.viv.cum pauca terebint extinct. āa 3 j. campbor. ærugin. āa 3 ss. m. f. en

plastr. secundum artem.

Or,

Re Emp. de ran. quadruplicato mercurio, diach, cum gum. āa z iss. pulv. sabin. vitriol. rom. cinna fact. āa zvj. ol. amygdal. dulc. parum,m. f. emplast

R. Emp. de minio fusc. zij. gum. galban. z ærugin. cinnabar. vulgar. aa zs. camphor. balsa peruv. aa zij. m. f. emplasir. secundum artem.

SEC

SECT. II. Ulcers and Caries.

N ulcer is usually defined a solution of Definition. continuity, with a loss of substance, in the fleshy parts of the body, proceeding from an internal cause: but if the like solution of coninuity happens in a bony part, the distemper is called a caries.

2. Spontaneous ulcers are generally supposed Confe. to proceed from acrimony, or a corrofive dispofition of the humors of the body, whether brought on by poisons, the venereal taint, or my thing of the like nature; according to the degree or tendency whereof, and the structure of the part affected, the ulcer may be deep or shallow, long or round, attended with pain, inflamnation, a caries, &c. When an ulcer happens in good constitution, and proves easy of cure, 'tis aid to be simple; but compound when attended with bad fymptoms, or happening in a cacodymic habit, which greatly retards or obstructs the cure.

3. A simple ulcer is attended with no other Diagnostics ign than that of erosion; but compound ulcers and Differente. appening in a scorbutic, dropsical, or scrophulous constitution, may be attended with pain, a fever, onvulsions, a large and amaciating discharge of matter, inflammation and swelling of the part, allosity of the lips, a caries of the bones, &c. A aries, or a tendency thereto, may be known by diach the bone appearing rugged and blackish; by its cinna teling porous or spongy to the probe, especially in that instrument can easily pass thro its laminæ; by the matter of the ulcer proving highly fetid, balfa of an oily confiftence; by the bone being balfa overed with a white viscid humor; and particuarly by the cure proving long and tedious. SECometimes also when a bone is carious, the ulcer Tt 3

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that was healed up will break out afresh, or prove very difficult to skin over. And this diforder often appears to be the effect of the venereal taint, or the application of too sharp or too unctuous medicines. Besides the above-mention'd division of ulcers into simple and compound, they are again divided into putrid, phagedanic, varicous, sinuous and fistulous. A putrid or fordid ulcer is that, whose fides are lined with a tough viscous humor, which is hard to get away. also attended with heat, pain, inflammation, and a large flux of humors to the part; and with time the fordes increase, and change colour the ulcer corrupts; its matter grows fetid, and sometimes the parts gangrenate. Putrid fever often give rife to this kind of ulcers. A phage danic ulcer, is an ulcer of a corrofive nature eating away the adjacent parts all around; th lips thereof remaining tumefied. But when this kind of ulcer eats deep, and spreads wide without being attended with a tumor, but pu trefies, and grows foul and fetid, 'tis called noma And both, on account of the difficulty wherewit they heal, are also term'd dysepulota. Varicon ulcers are fuch as being seated in the veins, an becoming painful, and inflammatory, swell up th part they possess. These, when recent, being or casion'd by the use of corrosives, or proceeding from a ruptured varix, are often attended with a hæmorrhage. The veins adjacent to the ulcer ar in this case preternaturally distended; and ma sometimes be felt interwoven together, like net work, about the part. Sinuous ulcers are such a run a-flant or fide-ways from their orifice; an may be known either by fearching with the probe, wax-candle, &c. or the quantity of matte they discharge in proportion to their apparer magnitude. These sometimes will lie deep, an have several turnings. They are distinguish fron IV

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from fiftula's only by their want of callofity, except in the very orifice. Fiftulous ulcers are fuch as being finuous, or winding, and attended with great callofity, discharge a thin, serous and fetid matter. If blood, in fearthing, should follow the probe, 'tis a fign the fiftula is not confirm'd. When these ulcers happen in nervous or tendinous parts of the body, they prove generally painful; and what they discharge is of an oily nature, and but small in quantity. If the callofity has affected any confiderable blood-veffels, the matter is apt to appear tinged with red. Sometimes a fiftula in ano will penetrate the inteftinum rectum; which may be known if the injection made use of passes that way; or if the matter discharged be mixed with the excrements.

4. Those ulcers are generally reckon'd of easy prognosties.

cure, which happen in a tolerably good constitution, where the pain, callofity, and flux of matter are not immoderate, where the pus is laudable, its colour white, its confiltence thick, and the patient regular. On the contrary, those ulcers are hard to cure which are attended with the preceding symptoms in a higher degree; or when the bone is carious, the ulcer putrid, filtulous, linuous, cancerous, scirrhous, or varicous; the lips greatly tumefied, livid, or black; or if fungous or spongy flesh be apt to grow up therein. Ulcers are always thought harder of cure as they are deep feated in nervous or tendinous parts, large joints, near the vertebræ, among the veins, &c. as the matter thereof is fanious, fetid, and large in quantity; as the ulcer is of a round figure, the consequence of an irregular life, the venereal taint; or happening in hydropical, scorbutic, hectic, consumptive or scrophulous constitutions.

Whenever an ulcer terminates in a mortifi-

cation, the cafe is exceeding dangerous.

Tt 4 5. The

5. The regimen in case of ulcers is always t be adapted to their cause, and the symptoms the introduce. In general, a slender diet seems mo conducive to the cure. Rest should be indulged In particular cases, as when ulcers happen in vene real, scorbutic, or hectic constitutions, the regime must be suited thereto, in the manner formerly mention'd. See those diseases respectively.

PARTIV

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Cure of ulcers 6. Evacuations are almost indispensably neces fary in the cure of ulcers, especially those of th compound kind, where the constitution will ad mit thereof. If, therefore, the patient be fanguine or plethoric, and the ulcer attended with pain inflammation, or a large flux of humors to th part, phlebotomy and lenient cathartics ough by all means to be prescribed at the entranc upon the cure. If the ulcer be fiftulous, finuous cancerous, &c. and the matter fetid, thin, o fanious, it will be proper to join calomel wit the purgatives, or to give it in small doses, be tween the repetition thereof, so as not to salivate Besides the use of evacuating medicines, it wil here also be proper to order a course of diet drink, made with the sudorific woods; especially where the ulcer is suspected to be venereal. I the mean time, proper dreffings are to be used all: and may be applied after the manner already men-tion'd under suppurated tumors. See pag. 583, &c When the ulcer obstinately resists this kind of treat and ment, a salivation is generally proposed; and selections dom fails to promote the cure, tho all other reme dies should have been tried in vain. But if the patient be too weak to undergo the fatigue of a thorough salivation, it may be moderated and kept plate. up the longer, in proportion to his strength. And it; indeed this mild and gentle method seems to eld be more effectual than the hasty raising and swa suddenly depressing a more violent salivation. It has, however, been found that a salivation raised income. by

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by means of internals, will sometimes fail of succes; whilst one raised by unction shall prove effectual in the cure of stubborn ulcers proceeding from the venereal taint. Turbith vomits, likewife, repeated at due intervals, have been found very ferviceable in curing old inveterate ulers of this kind. 'Tis here always to be underfood that the external medicines must be varied according to the nature, state, and particular symptoms of the ulcer. Thus in the beginning of the cure, when the matter is generally crude, or fanious, thin, or watery, suppurative dressings must be continually applied, till the matter becomes white and laudable. But these ought to be med with great caution, or not at all, in putrid ulcers, where the matter is purulent; as being very apt to increase the symptoms thereof. When this treatment has produced its effect, and the with matter is become white, and of a thick confistence, is, be detergents join'd with incarnatives are to be used, livate in order to prevent an hypersarcosis. The user is known to be sufficiently deterged when it looks diet red, free from foulness, and is fensible upon a ecially light touch. In the state and declension of the light touch, incarnatives alone may be proper; and in used all respects we may proceed in the treatment of mental cers in general, as was mentioned under tumors, after they have once been suppurated and opened. treat And thus much may suffice for the general cure

And thus much may jumce for the general cure of defet of ulcers.

The cure of simple shallow ulcers may the cure of the part commonly be effected by applying a pledget arm'd simple shallow with liniment. arcæi, or basilic. slav. to the part; a Ulcers. It kept plaster of diachyl. simp. or de minio being laid over And it; and repeating the dressing once a day, or ms to eldomer. But if only the cuticula is lost, or eat and away, nothing more than a little unguent. desicnativ. rub. or diapomphol. &c. spread thin upon raised linen, need be applied. If spongy slesh should by

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grow up in either case, it may be tak en down wit roman vitriol, &c. as in healing up the simple u cers made by the breaking of common tumors.

Simple and deep Ulcers.

8. Simple, deep ulcers, or such as are attende with bad symptoms, but will give way to the u of ordinary means, may be dreffed with the com mon digestive, that is, venice turpentine diffolve with the yolk of an egg, or the following.

Re Terebinth. venet. 3 j. vitell. ovi dimidium, un guent. basilic. flav. liniment. arcai aa 3 13. pul myrrh. aloes āa 3 ij. pulv. eroc. præcipitat. ru

lævigat. aa 3 B. m. f. unguentum.

R. Unquent. bafilic. liniment. arcæi aa 3 j. vitelly ovi dimid. elix. proprietat. 3 B. m. f. unguentum.

To these unquents may be added occasionall farin. fabar. bordei, colopbonia, pulv. sem. fan græc. mel. rofat. fyr. de rofis ficc. &c.

When detergents are required,

B. Unguent. basilic. nicotian. mell. opt. āa 3 j. un ægyptiac. apostolor. āa 3 iij. pulv. myrrb. rad. ar stoloch. rotund. aa 3is. præcipitat. rub. alumin. u

āa 3j. m. f. unguent.

The common thing used as a detergent in the cases, is only a mixture of the unquent. agyptia and apostolor. which is applied warm to the par To this some add a little tinetur. myrrb. and other fprinkle a mixture of equal parts of alum. ru uft. præcipitat. rub. myrrb. & aloes, on the part or dip their armed pledgets in this powder gue before they apply them. But the following l niment is preferable, as being calculated at one to digest, deterge, and incarn.

R Uuguent. basilic. liniment. arcæi āa 3 j. un guent. nicotian. 3 B. præcipitat. rub. lævigat. puls myrrh. āa 3 ij. pulv. croc. 3 ss. m. f. liniment.

The quantity of the precipitate in this I niment may be increased or diminished as the symptoms require.

Whe

spraf & distre

When the ulcer hath been well deterged, the ple u ressings may be made more incarnative by the

R Unguent. nicotian. 3 is. gum. elem. 3 f. thur. the u www. myrrh. aloes aa zij. rad. aristoloch. rotund. astich. oliban. āa z j. sarcocol. præcipitat. rub. lægat. aa 3 B. ol. hyperic. 3 B. terebinth. venet. df. peruvian. āa 3 ij. m. f. linimentum.

m, un To medicines of this intention may be added pul w. rad. ireos florent. farin. fabar, unquent. au-

t. ru um, mel. despumat. &c.

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After the ulcer has by this means been well nearn'd, it may be cicatrized in the manner lready mentioned. But when the cure has een long in hand, or there happens an hyerfarcosis, 'tis generally very difficult to infam ace a cicatrix. If we apprehend an hypersarofis, mild epulotics should be applied before the th grows up equal with the lips of the ulcer; therwise a fungus may arise, or an unsightly in. up take it down. The common epulotics are nguent. diapomphol. tutiæ, desiccativ. rub. bol. arn the men. lap. calaminar. litharg. aur. &c. But some alyptia ways cicatrize by plasters, as the emplastr. diachyl.
e par smpl. diachalcit. de minio. &c. And lastly, there other are others who chuse to touch the part to be a ru chatrized with vitriol. roman. and afterwards part upply a deficcative dreffing. The following un-owder guent excellently answers this intention.

t one comphol. tutiæ, litharg. aur. āa 3 B lapid. calaminar. ij. sacchar. saturn. 3 vj. camphor. 3 j. axung. por-

j. un an. zv. m. f. unguent.

An unguent of this kind might likewise be composed of unguent. alb. campborat. emplast. de minio, pulv. testar. ostreor. calcinat. slor. rosar. rub. as the balaust. sumach, calx lota, cerusa, plumb. ust. croc. mart. &c.

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Ulcers in scor- 9. When ulcers happen in an ill habit of body butic and scro- or scorbutic or scrophulous constitutions, but phulous habits, the internal and external cure must be adapted to the particular symptoms, as was mentioned of Flux of mat- tumors. When an ulcer is attended with a larg and draining flux of matter to the part, fo a greatly to weaken the patient, if he be at al plethoric, it may be proper to use phlebotomy and lenient cathartics, to cause a revulsion. in order to ease the pain, such anodyne cata plasms, fomentations, &c. may be applied as stan described under inflammations, phlegmons, con tusions, tumors in general, &c. But if none of these shall seem to be required, the parts about the ulcer may be bathed with warm milk, o embrocated with the following mixture.

R. Ol. amygdal. dulc. recens extract. ol. lini a 3 j. camphor. 3 j. tinctur. croc. laudan. liquid. i

gut. xxxx. m. f. embrocatio.

R. Ol. hyperic. lilior. alb. rofar. aa 3 B. fpt. vin campborat. 3 iij. laudan. liquid. 3 j. ol. succin. gu x. m. in eundem usum.

If the symptoms at all increase under this treat ment, the following liniment may be used for

the dreffing.

Ry Unguent. nutrit. nervin. āa 3 vj. balsam. peri vian. 3j. opij, croc. āa 3 j. m. f. linimentum.

R. Mell. opt. unguent. dialth. aa 3 j. vitellus unius ovi, camphor. croc. pulv. āa 3 fs. ol. lumbri

cor. q. s. ut f. linimentum.

These symptoms being no more than the con sequence of the ulcer, the removal hereof will no directly tend to the cure of the ulcer itself which therefore must be attempted in the usus 101 manner; regard being had not to apply theret any strongly irritating or deterging medicine for fear of increasing the pain, or promoting larg

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rge discharge of matter: but if such kind of pplications should appear absolutely necessary, bey ought at least to be mixed with anodynes.

10. When an ulcer is atrended with a carious Attended with one, and the body plethoric, phlebotomy and Caries. athartics will be proper. And where the disorder inveterate, and especially if it proceed from he venereal taint, a course of the decoction of he sudorific woods, or a salivation, will be adiseable. The same method is likewise to be ursued if a considerable caries happens in a rophulous constitution. When by search, made s above-mention'd, or by inspection, 'tis certainw known that the bone is foul or carious; it aust immediately be laid bare for exfoliation, ther by caustic, incision, or a dilatation of the The method of doing it by incision is not art. dviseable when the part is tendinous or nervous, nd the vessels large or numerous, as in the ands and feet, the great joints, the spine, &c. The ker, if it be found convenient, and answerable to he intention, may be dilated with a piece of genian-root, cut into the form of a tent, and dipr melted melilot, or the like, and afterwards ressed out. Or tents might otherwise be made felder-pith for the same purpose, and used ocassonally, till the part is sufficiently laid open. But when the caries is seated in any of the larger ones, as particularly the ulna, tibia, &c. 'tis most dviseable to open the part with a potential cauery. When the bone is laid bare the whole ex-ent of the caries, proper applications must be fed to cause the exfoliation, or the separation led to cause the extoliation, or the separation is constituted part of the bone from the sound; will not or effecting whereof, the time allowed is generally forty days. The dressings in this case ought to be somewhat like the following.

Resultation of the corrupted part of the bone from the sound; will not or effecting whereof, the time allowed is generally so be somewhat like the following.

Resultation of the separation, or the separation of the corrupted part of the bone from the sound; will not or effecting whereof, the time allowed is generally so be somewhat like the following.

Resultation of the bone from the sound; will not or effecting whereof, the time allowed is generally so be somewhat like the following.

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Resultation of the corrupted part of the bone from the sound; will not or effecting whereof, the time allowed is generally so be somewhat like the following.

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The caries may be touched with this mixture by dipping an armed probe therein, whilst the mixture is kept very hot, and immediately applying it to the part. Afterwards a pledget dipt in the fame may be put into the cavity, and some of the following powder sprinkled over it.

R. Pulv. myrrh. 3 S. aloes, mastich.rad. aristoloci rotund. gentian.āa zj. pulv. slor.rosar.rub. rad. irea florent. āa ziij. euphorb. sarcocol.āa zj. m. f. pulvi

The following simples and compounds, con trived into proper forms, will answer the same intention. Myrrh. mastich. thus, vitriol. roman sulphur. ol. caryoph. pulv. diapent. spt. vin. mel. ros sat. unquent. agyptiac. &c. But if upon the duapplication of the dressing above-mention'd, the exfoliation of the bone is not effected in reasonable time, recourse must be had to the

actual cautery, the raspatory, or trepan.

The actual cautery may be used when the caries happens upon a bone that lies deep, t which it may be conveyed thro' a cannula; th raspatory will be proper in large bones, which may be readily come at, as those of the skull and the trepan may be necessary when both tables, of the skull, for instance, are carious; o when 'tis difficult or impossible to find the par affected by any other means. After the bone is once exfoliated, or made found, the ulcer is to be incarned and cicatrized in the common manner with liniment. arcai, &c. pledgets of dry lint being applied to the bone till 'tis covered with flesh; for nothing that is fat or uncluous fhould be suffered to touch the bone, while it remains bare.

Putrid ulcers.

deterging them, and keeping them clean, by the use of the common dressing, or such as we mention'd under tumors in general. But if the ulcer be extremely soul, or its sides all lined with

mucous or crusty matter; or if what it difharges be thin, fanious or fetid, the following nixture, used by way of lotion, may prove very uccessful.

R Spir. vin. 3 vj. tinctur. myrrb. 3 j. unguent.

gyptiac. 3 vj. spt. sal. armoniac. 3 B. m.

The ulcer may at each dreffing be washed with this mixture, first made warm; or if there re any finus's, it might be used as an injection, nd the pledgets be armed with the following lininent.

R Liniment. arcæi 3 j. unguent. basilic. 3 s. recipitat. rub. lævigat. zij. balsam. peruvian. ziss.

n.f. linimentum.

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When the filth of the ulcer comes away in a ough, the putrefaction begins to stop, and he ulcer appears tolerably detergent, the quanty of the precipitate contain'd in the liniment may be diminished, and the common incarnatives ake place. Various forms of remedies proper case of this kind may be composed from the ollowing ingredients. Unquent. apostolor. vin. rub. lum. ust. summit. absinth. vulgar. centaur. min. speric. flor. rofar rubr. balaust. bacc. myrt. ciner. lavellat. theriac. andromach. spt. vin. sal. armoiac. &c. For more particular directions in this fair, see ulcers in general, pag. 642.

12. Phagedænic ulcers are to be cured by the Phagedanic fe of internal medicines, at the same time that ulcers.

bey are treated with proper external applicaons. Phlebotomy and cathartics may fometimes required to dispose them for a cure, or forward he healing: and sometimes they will not give may without the affistance of a course of alteupon ants, or edulcorating diet-drink of the woods, by the conflictution for ophulous, cancerous, &c. As for men enternal treatment, it may be as follows. With the ulcer ought frequently to be washed with a

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warm mixture of tinctur. myrrh. fpt. vin. and un guent. ægyptiac. or something of the same deter sive nature. And if the lips thereof should tu mefy, they may be embrocated with the sol lowing.

R. Ol. lumbricor. amygdal. dulc. terebinth. āa 3

campbor. ol. succin. āa 3 j. m. f. embrocatio.

For the dreffing,

R. Unguent.nicotian. 3j. ung. de lapid.calaminar 3s. præcipitat. rub. lævigat. 3iij. balf. peruv. 3s. n To this may be added occasionally vitriol. all

alum. uft. ærugo, &c.

If by the use of these means the ulcer does no cease to spread, but still grows deep, or eats awa its fides, 'tis advised to touch it lightly with th actual cautery. In the beginning, indeed, of thi kind of ulcer, deficcatives will sometimes take ef fect; tho' it might always be convenient to mix fufficient quantity of levigated precipitate alon These desiccatives are generally use either by way of liniment, or fomentation, and ma consist of the following ingredients. Unguent diapomphol.tutiæ, de plumb. de lithargyr. bol. armet cerus. sang. dracon. croc. mart. astring. flor. rosar rub. balaust. aq. aluminos. aq. calc. aq. phagedænic During the application of these externa remedies, it may, when the ulcer proves obstinate forward the cure to exhibit emetics of tur pethum minerale, at due intervals; for these very powerfully cause a revulsion of the peccant matter, prevent its afflux to the part, and either correct, or discharge it another way.

Varicous ul-

inflammation and pain that attend them with ge proper anodynes, and using the same dressings as in other kinds of ulcers; only strong digestive her and detergent medicines must here be omitted to or employ'd very sparingly; for fear of a hæmor-sle rhage, by corroding the blood-vessels. The effect also ne.

d un the remedies proper in this case will be greatly deter fifted by the use of a suitable bandage to the art. If ever it be here found necessary to dress fol fol precipitate, it ought rather to be mixed ith unquent. tutiæ, or diapomphol. than liniment. reai or basilicon. For farther directions, see Va-

ices, pag. 601.

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14. Sinuous ulcers are cured by reducing them Sinuous Ulcers. much as possible to one, and treating them sis. m s formerly mentioned under tumors. Several all all nus's may be thrown into one either by incision, ustic, or dilating them with a gentian tent. he caustic is generally applied to the lower or oft depending part of the abscess, as well for e convenience of discharging the matter, as stop the formation of fresh sinus's by the corke ef five property of the pus. When the sinus ns so near the mouth of the ulcer, that a small largement will make a communication, this y use ay easily be effected by distending the sides of d may easily be effected by distending the sides of eulcer, from time to time, with a tent of genguent an root. But when there are several sinus's n root. But when there are several sinus's uning in different directions from the original rosar cer, they ought with all convenient speed to be denie dopen by incision, to give exit to the matternal, and for the convenience of dressing, and appeared to the whole extent of the caying medicines to the whole extent of the cay. To effect this to advantage, the incisione very life may be guided by means of a cannula, or mate rector, to prevent its wounding any of the coner cor erable vessels. There are some also who atmpt to cure sinuous ulcers by injections; but is method is tedious, and not only apt to engething the cavity, but also to make new ones; desired therefore 'tis now pretty generally neglected. Hen all the sinus's are laid open, or thrown nitted to one, dress with the linimentum sanans, escribed under tumors in general. In the mean estable, if the discharge be very considerable, the U u mat-Uu

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matter of a bad consistence, the constitution cacochymic, &c. proper diet-drinks, calomel pur gatives, and turbith vomits, will greatly promot the cure; which may now be finished in the man ner already mentioned under tumors.

Fiftulous Ulcers.

15. Fiftulous ulcers, are the usual consequent of fuch as were only finuous at first, and requi much the same method of cure; particular r gard being had to the callofity of the fiftulor kind: tho' we frequently meet with some fistula that will never give way without a falivation which is here generally attended with fucce And during the use thereof, wherever the fiftu is feated, whether in the breast, belly, anus, & the callofity is to be removed by incision, or t prudent application of caustics, and the orifice be dilated by gentian tents, or opened by cauf or incision, and the remaining part of the cu to be dispatched in the common method, as the cure of other ulcers. If the fiftula in a lie deep, or reach beyond the sphincter-muse the patient will scarce be able to retain the crements. The discharge is here commonly of pious, and the cure but rarely effected. A prop regimen, and edulcorating remedies should, ho lever, be ordered; and the sistula be kept op with a pledget dipt in some emollient linime he as But if by the growth of a callus, the orifice of the ulcer should be too much straitened; a small pie of caustic may be applied thereto; and after the separation of the eschar, it may be kept open as, an issue. The sistula may be opened by in sion, if it does not reach the intestinum rectus and the orifice being sirst enlarged, and the callos are the scissars; by a snip whereof the sinus may condition the sistency open. But when the ulcer reduces, there is a method of opening it by his such that it is a such consists in first dilating the sistula, a since the such consists in first dilating the sistula, a since the such consists in first dilating the sistula, a since the such consists in first dilating the sistula, a since the such consists in sirst dilating the sistula, a since the such consists in sirst dilating the sistula, a since the such consists in sirst dilating the sistence. regimen, and edulcorating remedies should, hor th ke p IV

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then passing an armed needle, or blunt pliable probe, thro' the finus, till it penetrate the intestinum refum, and come thro' the anus. Then the thread being tied, with a running knot, a small bolster of linen is to be placed underneath, and the string to be tightned at each dreffing, till by degrees it makes its own way, and leaves the finus open. The dreffings ought to confift of anodyne ingredients, and to be applied warm. The following are proper in this case. Ol. amygdal. dulc. rosar. bypenic. unguent. dialth. vin. rub. laudan. liquid. &c. But when the fiftula runs so deep inwardly, that no incision or ligature can be made, the callosity being first removed, a sponge or gentian tent is the only thing hat can well be used to keep the part open; being always leffened in their dimensions as the ulcer coninues to heal. For farther information, see fiftula n ano, under diseases of the anus, pag. 285, &c.

16. Ulcers of long standing are apt to grow consequents in ard, livid, or black, and callous on the edges. old Ulcers. The hardness of ulcers is to be remedied by mollient embrocations, as with the ol. amygd. ulc. lilior. alb. lumbricor. ung. dialth. &c. To which prop may be added warm and softening plasters, as emp. iachyl. cum gum. flos. unguentor. de mucilaginib. inime he application hereof, to foment the part with all pie melilot. sambuc. &c. Or cataplasms to answer the ster time intention may be made of the like ingrediopen ats, with the addition of pulv. sem. lini, sænuoy in tec. &c. as under tumors in general. When the
westur
ardness proves obstinate, a sumigation of cinnacallos ar upon the part, may be very successful, tho
ned weral other promising remedies should have fail'd. nay cound if the indurated matter may be repelled, or lcer rescussed with safety, the prudent use of mercurial by lig iguents or plasters may effect it. Or the method tula, a tmerly mention'd of discussing tumors may here the ke place. See pag. 583, &c.

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Livor and Blackness.

Attended with 17. When the ulcer appears livid or black, thro' the stagnation of the blood about the part; cupping, with scarification, may be used occafionally, to promote the discharge thereof, and add a stimulus. Warm discutient fomentations, cataplasms, &c. may likewise be serviceable, as mentioned under tumors in general, and contusions. But if the discolouration or blackness threaten a mortification; besides scarifying the part, proper stimulating lotions, and cataplasms, may be used thereto, confisting of spt. vin. campborat. unquent. ægyptiac. theriac. andromach. rad. raphan. ruftican. Jem. sinap. &c.

With Callosity. 18. Callosities upon the edges of ulcers are either to be taken down by incision or caustic; a little red precipitate, or the like catheretic being sprinkled upon the remains, to prevent their future growth. Or it may be of more service to dress them with the following.

Re Unquent. basilic. præcipitat. rub. lævigat. a.

31j. m. f. unguent.

What farther regards the cure of ulcers, an the removal of their several symptoms, see unde tumors; which when suppurated and broken re quire much the same treatment with ulcers.

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SECT. III. Wounds.

Definition.

Wound is a recent separation made the foft or fleshy parts of the body, from an external cause, or the motion of some has and sharp instrument.

If a like separation happens in a bony par

'tis term'd a fracture.

Caufe.

2. All wounds proceed either from punctut incision, or contusion, according to the natu and make of the instrument by which they we causeome

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caused; and are divisible into simple and comfound. The simple are those made by puncture, incision, or contusion separately; those of the outward skin, without confiderable loss of jubstance, or hurt to any remarkable vessel; and aftly those that are not complicated, or attended with dangerous symptoms. The compound are hose made by puncture and incision, at the same ime; to which also may be added contusion; hose attended with great loss of flesh, or the hurt, fome large or confiderable veffel; and lattly hose made by an envenom'd instrument, or atended with violent symptoms:

3. When a wound is made by incision, an hæ- Diagnostics. norrhage always enfues; which proves violent, if my large blood-vessel, and particularly if an artery e cut; in which case florid blood flies out impetuonly by starts: but if only a vein is cut, the flux is much more moderate, and equable, and the blood f a darker colour. In a wound attended with ontusion, the hamorrhage is generally small; but he pain proves violent when it happens in a teninous or nervous part. A fever, tumor, heat, edness, inflammation and pulsation in the part, tre the usual consequences of wounds; to which may be added foftness and paleness about the ips thereof; and fometimes an infensibility in he part, which may either grow oedematous or tyfipelatous. Wounds accompanied with conusion, especially those in the head, are often acceeded by watching, delirium, convulsions, ne har omiting, syncope, a fever, &c. When the wound legins to digest, the forementioned symptoms y par increase, and pus or concocted matter appears aftead of blood therein. After the lips are supundurated, the wound sometimes turns to an ulcer. natural and in wounds with contusion, and attended with

ey we reat inflammation, the adjacent parts often be-cause ome insensible, and afterwards gangrenate. Dan-Uu 3

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gerous wounds, as particularly those wherein the tendons, nerves, &c. are considerably hurt, are often followed by an universal coldness of the body, horror, rigor, delirium, &c. and the more noble the part is, or the more it serves to the offices of life, the more dangerous is the wound. Wounds of the internal parts are known from the situation thereof, the nature of the matter they discharge, and other symptoms. Thus, for example, an internal wound in the breast may be attended with the spitting up of frothy blood a cough, and difficulty of breathing, if the lung are touched. A sharp, shooting, or pungen pain, attended with inflammation, contraction and hardness of the part, shews that the nerve or tendons are affected. But when a nerve i cut afunder, the pain proves less; or rather only a numbness of the part is perceived. And whe nothing more than a fleshy part is wounded, th pain is commonly heavy or obtuse. Upon the increase of the heat and pain, we know that th time of suppuration is at hand: but a violen burning pain, or an extreme degree of coldnel threatens a sphacelation or mortification of th part. When the oesophagus is cut, the alimer swallowed down comes out at the wound. De glutition also in that case proves difficult or pair ful; and the hiccup, vomiting, fainting, cold fweats, and coldness in the extremities, usual come on. In wounds of the aspera arteria, th breath comes out at the orifice; the patient bring up blood, is apt to cough, and finds it difficu to speak. In wounds of the heart, the bloodym flows out impetuously, and in great quantitie especially if the larger vessels are cut. If the ha morrhage be violent, and proceed from the right side, 'tis presumed the vena cava is hurt but if from the left, the aorta. If the diaphrag be wounded, the patient finds a difficulty breath

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breathing, a hoarseness, a pain about the bastard ibs, and the spine. If in wounds of the abdomen, he blood which issues appears of a blackith colour, tis reckoned a fign that the liver is affected. Wounds in the stomach are attended with nauea, vomiting, fingultus, cold-sweats, syncope, &c. and the chyle fometimes comes thro' the wound. f the lesser intestines suffer, the patient comnonly vomits up a green kind of matter, and he aliment passes thro' the orifice: but when he larger are wounded, the excrements escape hat way. If a wound be received in the left hyochondrium, under the short ribs, and the blood fluing therefrom be black, and the patient breathes with difficulty, 'tis a presumption that the spleen is touched. When a wound is reeived in the kidneys, as by an instrument passing hro' the region of the loins, near the diaphragm, he urine will commonly appear bloody, and pain be felt, reaching from the groin to the esticles. But if the uterers are hurt, the urine will pass thro' the wound. In wounds of the bladder, a pain is perceived in the groin; and the urine is discharged thro' the orifice. The patient also is in this case sometimes afflicted with a vomiting as well as other symptoms. When the uterus is wounded, the groins and hips luffer by consent of parts; and there is a flux of usual blood thro' the pudendum. Wounds of the blood which go as deep as the pericranium, are atbring with convulsions. If the skull be depressed, the blood symptoms are more violent, and especially the convulsions. which in this case often prove ntitie convulsions; which in this case often prove he has continual, till a remedy is applied. The same m tholds true, when the meninges of the brain are hurt affected; but if once the cerebellum is touched, hrag present death ensues: and this will sometimes happen upon great concussions, or contusions of the Uu 4

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the head, or depressions of the skull, when n wound of the meninges, or brain, or fracture of the skull could be observed. Upon wounds of contusions in the head, meninges, or medulla spi nalis, a vomiting, stupor, loss of speech, a para lysis of the limbs, &c. frequently succeed. Lastly all wounds made with poisoned instruments, at generally attended with great pain, and a livid co lour, which by degrees turns black, and bring on a mortification. Sometimes also they cau an universal heat, tremor, delirium, syncope, &c.

Prognostics.

4. Wounds of the brain, but especially of the cerebellum, those of the spinal marrow, th heart, lungs and diaphragm; as also those of the larger vessels, as of the aorta, vena cava, arter pulmonaris, &c. large ones of the a sophagus, sto mach, trachea, intestines, liver, and the great veffels of the bladder, and all envenom'd wound are generally mortal. Those that happen in age persons, and very young children, may likewi prove mortal, tho' they appear but flight. errors in the non-naturals may render the destructive or difficult of cure, which otherwi might easily be healed. Bating for these pa ticular cases, or those of the like nature, exte nal re ent wounds are generally cured in a sho time, without much trouble. But those which are internal prove more dangerous; especial if any confiderable nerves, tendons, ligament or membranes are affected: these parts beir always the most apt to gangrenate. And s the fame reason, wounds with contusion a much more dangerous than those from ba puncture or incision. When the lips of a wour are at a great distance from one another, and mud inflamed, it is accounted an unfavourable sig Those wounds which happen along the direction of the fibres of the muscles, are much easie is cared than such as run across. In very larg cor IV

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or very deep wounds, the cold external air being admitted, is very apt to coagulate the blood all around. If a small puncture be attended with great imflammation, 'tis accounted dangerous. A lividness appearing along with an inflammation of the part, denotes some danger. And a sudden palenels of the wound, that was at first inflamed, either in the time of suppuration, or before it, is reckon'd a very bad symptom. The drier any wound appears, the less it will usually suppurate, and with the worse symptoms. When the suppuration is actually begun, and the wound grows dry of a sudden, 'tis a bad sign. To have the lips of the wound exceeding painful, greatly inflamed, eroded or chapp'd in the time of suppuration, denotes some difficulty in the cure, attended with danger. When, instead of a white laudable pus, the matter discharged is thin or green, or changes the probe or chirurgical instrument yellow or black, the wound is reckoned of the worst kind. If the lips of a large wound swell not, 'tis dangerous; but if they dry and fink of a sudden without suppurating, mortal. When the large vessels, which supply the part with nourishment, are cut away, amputation, if practicable, must be used; otherwise a mortification of the part will ensue. Those wounds generally prove troublesome which happen in an ill state of body; and especially after having used a poor or hardy diet. Wounds are reputed more dangerous and difficult to cure in the winter than in fummer; and in the autumn than in the spring. Wounds attended with fractures are much more troublelome and hard to cure than fuch as are fimple: and where any foreign bodies interpose, the cure d mud le sig proceeds the slower. A high fever attending irectic wounds, especially if before their suppuration, easile is dangerous; so likewise are watching, vomiting, larg convulsions, &c. Wounds suppurate the easier

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in fanguine constitutions, but the hardest in such as are esteem'd bilious, or melancholic: in the not former they usually require but about seven days. and in the latter eleven, and sometimes sourteen ate.

If after suppuration the sless of the wound ap. pears firm and florid, 'tis a very good fign; but acad a bad one if it be hard and smooth, soft, flaccid ur or spongy; as denoting a difficulty in the cure Callosities rising upon the edges of wounds some times prove very hard to remove. And if the fifth flesh grows up unequally, after the suppuration it hinders the formation of the cicatrix.

Regimen.

5. If the patient be plethoric, or the symptoms induce an inflammation, a slender regimen is the most proper. But if the cure has been long protracted, and the patient brought low or if he had been accustomed to live in a libera manner, the moderate use of slesh and wine mul be indulged him. If upon the cure of any larg wound, the patient should be left phthisical, of this if the cure should be attended with great disti culty, a milk diet, with a course of the tella ceous powders, may be of considerable service.

Cure in gene-

6. If the fymptoms of a recent wound be vio lent, or the body plethoric, or cacochymic, i will be convenient to begin the cure with problems there botomy, gentle cathartics, or purging glysters there botomy, as also partied botomy, gentle cathartics, or purging glysters ther vulnerary drinks, apozems, ptisans, as also pay regorics and cardiacs being interposed occasion and ally, as having a considerable power to facilitate or forward the cure. But pestoral apozems decoctions and linctus's, are likely to prove most ferviceable in deep wounds of the thorax; as the common vulnerary drinks are said to be in the natural of the abdomen. Proper forms of such medicine may be composed occasionally with the following may be composed occasionally with the following saicula, artemisia, plantago, equisetum, bederater festris, centaurium, bypericum, millefol. scord. rais such formenti. tormenti

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menti

fuch ormentil. valerian. &c. to which may be added, in the inforbutical cases, lign. guaiac. sarsaparil. sassates, eas, &c. Powders or electuaries to answer the same mention may be made of gum. arabic. tragacanth. ap. salprunel.rad. alth.cons. cynosbat. rosar.rub.balsam. but watel. syr. balsamic. &c. Or if the bladder be accident, detergents required, or the patient is found cure enereal, terebinth. venet. sperm. ceti, balsam. tolu, some sc. In particular we may proceed in wounds of the thorax much after the same manner as in ation lifeases of the breast. See pag. 95, &c.

it the thorax much after the lame manner as in action lifeases of the breast. See pag. 95, &c.

7. In the cure of all large wounds, bandages By Bandage. There are three kinds of banbeen wes of general use for this purpose; the inthorax mative, the retentive, and the expulsive. The The incarnaibera wanative bandage consists of a double roller, tive.

In the nature of the case, and season of the year.

It is bandage is usually applied first to the middistille of the opposite part of the wound, where
tella aving made two or three turns, it must afterseards ascend and descend alternately; by
thich means it will both contribute to disdisc, i harge any extraneous matter at the orifice of
phile he wound, and also prevent a farther collection
where are any extraneous matter at the orifice of
phile he wound, and also prevent a farther collection
where the wounds, whilst they are yet fresh
asson deleding. The retentive bandage is that The Retentive.

The made use of merely to keep the dressings close
to the wounded part, that their virtue may
the better affect the wound; and therefore is very
imple, tho' it always ought to be suited to the
nature and situation of the part whereto it is
applied. The expulsive bandage consists of a The expulsive.

It is applied. The expulsive bandage consists of a The expulsive.

It is first to make two or three tight turns upon
the mentical to the design, and the particular part
that requires it. The method of applying it
the strict of make two or three tight turns upon
the mentical to the design, and the particular part
that requires it. The method of applying it
the strict of make two or three tight turns upon

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the found part, under the seat of the matter to be discharged, slackening the hand as the roller is carried higher, so that it may press the less. But if the matter be lodged in the cavity of the wound, and its evacuation is desired, the course of the roller must be the contrary to what was just now mention'd. This bandage is of use to prevent a large slux of humors to the wound as well as to expel the matter of wounds, fistula's sinuous ulcers, &c. 'Tis a requisite caution in the use of all kinds of bandages not to roll them too tight, for fear of an inflammation, or a mor tissication, &c.

By Suture, Viz.

The incarna-

8. Sutures are of two kinds; being made either with a needle, or by dry-stitching, as 'tis called. O the former kind there are three different species viz. the incarnative, the sutura pellionum, or glo ver's stitch, and the conserver. The incarnativ future is made by stitches taken at a prope distance from each other. Thus, for example if the wound be but about two inches broad a fingle stitch taken in the middle may be suffi cient to keep the lips close enough together but more stitches will be required when th wound is of a greater length. Eight days at commonly allowed for uniting the lips of dee transverse wounds; that is, wounds which happe contrary to the direction of the fibres: but i other common cases, where the wound is shallow three or four days may be sufficient for that pur pose. But if the lips of the wound should happe not to be joined when the stitches are take out, it may be convenient afterwards to use the

Glover's Stitch. dry ftitch. The futura pellionum is used in wound of the arteries and veins; as also in those of the intestines; and in both cases the stitche are suffered to remain till they come away their own accord. But if they should be corroded, or fall off too soon, or before the

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imptoms are remedied, it will be necessary to epeat the operation. The conserver is princi-Conserver. ally of use in large wounds, as those of the gul-

a, aspera arteria, &c. and particularly in the hairp. This future confists in thrusting one needle, more, as the length of the wound shall require, ransversly, and at a proper depth, thro' both ins thereof; and the needles being left fix'd in he part with their ends sticking out both ways, strong wax'd thread is to be run several times wer one end of each needle, and under the other nd of the same, after the manner that taylors metimes fasten a needle on their sleeve; by thich means the lips of the wound will be foribly held together. But before this operation s enter'd upon in case of the hair-lip, the in on either side of the slit ought to be first ken off; and the suture shou'd then be made hile the part is yet bleeding. The dry suture And dry smade with small pieces of linen-cloth, indented Stitch. ke a faw, so that the teeth may fall between each ther, and the whole row be closed. The cloth efore 'tis cut into this form should be spread

irm adhesion. Re Icthyocol. acet. opt. aa q. s. & coque simul ad mplastri consistentiam.

with something like the following, in order to its

Or,

R. Bitumen. colophon. thuris, refin. aa 3j. mastich. um. tacamahac. tragacanth. āa 3 18. sang dracon. lol. armen. farin. tritic. āa ziij. albumin. ovi q. s.

take plant thus prepared being cu

Platters thus prepared, being cut into the prowound cording to the length of the wound, reaching from it to the distance of some inches; and after they are dried or well fasten'd to the part, the way had hay conveniently be held together by the suture ore the

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in that posture. This kind of suture is princi pally used to wounds in the face, to prevent un fightly scars; and may also take place where the patient, thro' fear of pain, will not readily a mit of the others. 'Tis likewise very convenien when the fibres of the muscles are cut a-cross and where 'tis difficult or impossible to apply bandage. In the other kinds of futures th stitches ought always to be taken at a dept proportionable to that of the wound; care bein had to avoid the nerves as much as possibl In long wounds the stitches are best begun at the ends; but in short ones at the middle.

The first step to be taken in the cure Cure of a simple Wound or a simple wound is to remove whatever may of Wounds in ge-struct the same. To this end it will be conv

nient to cleanse it of its grumous or coagulate blood, and to extract any heterogeneous bod that may happen to be lodged therein. It wi likewise be proper to let it discharge a modera quantity of blood, which may, upon occasion supply the place of phlebotomy, and the bett dispose the wound to heal. Afterwards the who cavity thereof may be very gently wiped wit the dosils dipt in warm red wine. Then the wa dosils dipt in warm red wine. Then the wallips may be brought together by means of the dry suture, or with the assistance of two bolsters pressing in opposite directions, and covering the wound with a pledget dipt in balsam. peruv. I while ol. amygd. dulc. to be kept on by a proper bar dage, which ought not to be very tight. An he is in order to prevent any stagnation of the blood or discolouration of the part, &c. it might not be amiss if both the bolsters and bandage were, a top each dressing, till about the seventh day, dip hat in warm spirit of wine. After thus easing the pain, and removing the symptoms, the wounders pain, and removing the fymptoms, the woundex may be suppurated, deterged, incarned and cica fth trized, as formerly mention'd under tumors an ulcer

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ulcers. But when any extraneous body is lodg'd in the wound, and obstructs the cure, its extraction ought speedily to be attempted. To this end the patient must be placed as much as possible in the very posture in which he received the wound; fo that the offending body or instrument may be extracted by the same way that it entred. But if the passage be not wide enough for this purpose, it may be enlarged occasionally. However, if any very considerable vessels lie in the way, or the offending body be fixed deep in the joints, or the like, 'tis often adviseable to leave at th t to its felf; for such things are frequently expelled by the natural mechanism or power of the body, either in the way of impostume or otherwife. And sometimes such materials have long gulate remain'd fix'd in the part, without causing any inconvenience to the patient. But if the wounding It will body enters far, be barbed, or the like, odera imetimes most proper to extract it at the part who of the instrument, before the operation can safely be wit tempted. And first the blood ought to be wiped en the way, the mouths of the bleeding vessels obof the fived, and the hæmorrhage stopped in the usual
collect manner, or by the use of astringents, such as powng 'the 'd aloes, and frankincense, mix'd up with the
ruv. of white of an egg and furr of a hair, and applied to
the apertures of the bleeding canals. If this fails, An he more powerful aftringents or escharotics may blood the used, such as vitriol. roman. &c. But if the exght no temities of the bleeding vessels do not appear, 'tis
vere, a roper to cut away the sless, and search for them,
and they may be tied or stitch'd up, in order to
sing the op the slux. When by these means the foreign body
wound sextracted, and the hamorrhage stop'd; the cavity
and cica the wound may be closely filled up with pledgets
charged ors an ulcer

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charged with the common aftringents; fecuring

them by the use of a proper bandage.

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In this state the wound may be left till the nter danger of the return of the hæmorrhage is over inn which, as the wound was large or small, and hu which, as the wound was large or imall, and had the vessels considerable or not, may be in the all the compass of two, three, or four days; when no ligate the has been used. In the mean time the adjate on cent part may be now and then somented with the warm spirit of wine, oxycrate, or the like, to prevent any stagnation. If the mouth of the wound half be too small, it ought to be enlarged; and continually kept wider than the bottom. Contessels or drains should likewise be mad our venient ducts or drains should likewise be mad in proper parts of the wound, to discharge th matter, that it may not lodge, and by eating the away the flesh, cause sinus's, and obstruct the cur what most respect to be observed by what posture the wounded part requires to b in whilst 'tis dressed, in order to the dislode ment of the matter. For what would run from ment a part when erect, may stagnate in it when 't prone. After the extraction of any hard, extra neous body, which has made a contusion in the part, proper digestives are to be applied, to convert whatever is not solid slesh into pus, and bring it away; to which may be added detergents, and bring the continuous states of the continuous state mention'd in the cure of tumors and ulcers. But will if the contusion were very large, it may be more convenient, as well as expeditious, by cutting away what is mangled, to reduce it, if possible, with out going too deep, to a common or simple shell wound. Or else it may be scarified, and afterward defield with digestives. When the contusion is shell as a second or second great as to endanger a mortification, the part ma ed be dressed with a warm mixture of mel. ægyptia 11. and spirit. vin. campborat. And thus much ma ferve for the cure of wounds in general.

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uring 10. In order to the cure of wounds of the veins Wounds of the I the parteries, a cooling regimen, and refrigerating veins ternal medicines may be conducive at the beteries. Thus a glass of spring-water with a little fal. prunt the may be given now and then; as also cooling pulsions, opiates, &c. if there shall be occading on. Proper externals must likewise be applied with the part, in order to stop the bleeding; the proceeding only from the capillaries, or taller branches of the veins and arteries, the defings, generally applied for the cure of the mad ound.

Or nd arteries, a cooling regimen, and refrigerating Veins and Ar-

eatin & Pulv. bol. armen. 3 ij. resin. pulverisat. thur. e cur ws, farin. tritic. vitriol. alb. āa 3 s. albumin. serve iq. s. ad aptam consistentiam.

to b To this or the like may be added occasionally,

flodg r. rofar. rub. balauft. nuc. cypress. gallæ, sumach, from mia, sarcocol. &c. Or if these should fail, the monger escharotics, such as calcanth. &c. may be extra id in their stead. If the larger vessels are cut, in the lets of lint moisten'd with oxycrate, and rolled to cor her in white or roman vitriol, may be applied the mouths thereof; and over them the commits, an styptic, or that above-set down; covering with a plaster of deminium, or the like. But these gentler means will not take effect and e mor these gentler means will not take effect, an gawa hal cautery may be used. When an artery with ppens to be cut longitudinally, it may be effect thed up, if the part admits thereof. This rward id of wounds, if the symptoms will allow of on is so need be dressed no more than once in four or

gyptia II. In wounds of the nerves and tendons, the Wounds of the ch marffings may be of the following kind, and ought Nerves and

vays to be used warm.

Balsam. sulphur. terebinthinat. spt. vin. aa.

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R. Ol. terebinth. 3 ij. tinet. euphorb. 3 ij. m.

R. Ol. lilior. 3 is. balfam. fulpbur. anifat. of terebinth. 3 B. ol. sabin. rutæ chym. aa gut. iij. m.

A mixture of oil of roses and common falt, use in the beginning of the cure of these wound is likewise much commended. A mixture all of bafilicon and liniment. arcai applied warm is good medicine in these cases. But the follow ing may prove more serviceable.

Re Balsam. sulphur. terebinthinat. to B. ceræfla 3 iv. gum. elem. pulv. euphorb. mastich. aa 3 B. ba sam. peruv. 3 ij. ol. rutæ chym. 3 j. m. f. liniment.

If upon the use hereof the symptoms don abate, so much of the tendon ought to be la bare as is necessary to the free and immedia dreffing of the wound; otherwise it will, fro time to time, discharge a sanious matter, a continue to suppurate without healing: but bei laid bare, and the medicines coming into imm diate contract with the nerve or tendon, wounded part is foon suppurated and healed. I when the fymptoms continue violent upon accou of a nerve, or tendon, being not quite cut the it ought immediately to be divided. Care m all along be had to mitigate the pain occasion by the wound, and prevent an inflammation be keepert, by proper emollients, anodyne camed plasms, embrocations, &c. as also by the interevent naluse of opiates, if required; as in the case the strumors. The same treatment will likewise seems in wounds of the ligaments; only the dressistants should here be made more drying, as by the in t dition of pulv. tutiæ, calx lota, &c.

Wounds atten- 12. Wounds joined with a violent fraction to ded with Fra-which affords little hopes of a cure, especially wind the fracture happens in a large joint, or whe bre great bone is crushed to pieces, demand no in the ctures.

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mediate and peculiar regard; only the hamorthage being stopped, we may proceed to amputation. But if a considerable part of the bone remains unhurt, or there is reason to expect a re-union, the wound is carefully to be examin'd, the place of the fracture determined, the fragments or loose pieces cautiously pull'd away, and those which stick any thing fast left to the management of suppuration. It will also require to be confidered, whether these fragments should be extracted thro' the present wound, or a new one be made for that purpose. When the bone is laid bare, its exfoliation is to be promoted by touching it with spirit. vin. tinet. myrrb. Baloes: or euphorb. diapent. gentian powder, or the like, may be sprinkled on the dossils, moisten'd in the tincture of myrrh, &c. and applied to the part. Care is to be had that the flesh grow not upon the bone before the exfoliation; otherwise will prove spongy, and tend to spread the caies. In order to the prevention whereof, the hare bone must be defended from the air; nor hou'd any pus or fanious matter be permitted to buch it. With the greatest caution, 'tis seldom found at the possible to prevent this exfoliation; the time recasion and in all this time the surface of the bone should lation be kept dry, and untouched with any uncluous medicine; which might increase the caries, and me into revent the exsoliation. If in a wound, any of case the lesser bones, as the joints of the singers, &c. is see quite shattered; the remaining part is predression that the cases, where the lesser joints are control to the same cases, where the lesser joints are confraction the purpose; but in the larger, the skin ally wind flesh ought to be divided by the knife, be-r whe ore amputation. Bullets, or the like, lodged I no the bones, are commonly extracted by means med

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of the terebellum; as those seated in the fleshy parts, are by the long forceps, crane's bill, &c.

Wounds atten- 13. Contusion is a frequent attendant of wounds, ded with Con-especially of those made by gun-shot, or If the contusion be join'd with fractures. fo great as to threaten a mortification, the part is to be scarified, and dressed with a mixture of mel. ægyptiac. spt. vin. campborat. tinet. myrrh, &c. And after this, it will be proper to convert the bruised flesh into pus by the use of the common digestives, such as a mixture of liniment. arcæi, terebinth. venet. unguent. basilic. balsam. peruvian. vitel. ovi, &c. But in order to ease the pain, and promote a laudable digeftion, anodyne cataplasms, with the farina lini, fænugræc. mica panis alb. rad. alth. lilior. alb. &c. are proper. Embrocations also may be of service here; as mentioned under tumors and contusions.

With Luxation.

14. When a wound is attended with luxation, the part is immediately to be reduced, and the hæmorrhage to be stopped. The inflammation may afterwards be prevented, or abated, by the use of emollient or anodyne fomentations, &c.

Envenomed Wounds.

15. The cure of envenomed wounds, whether caused by poisoned instruments, or the bite of enraged, mad or poisonous creatures, depends upon the timely use of scarification, and cupping upon the part; and the rubbing thereon the fat or oil of the creature, as particularly in cal of the viper; or in general by using something like the following, in the way of lotion.

Re Spt. vin. campborat. 3 iv. elix. proprietat. 3)

mel. agyptiac. 3 13. m.

A folution of bay-falt in the common lixivi um, or urine, is also much commended for the same purpose. After the use of the lotion, draw ing, detergent, or alexipharmic cataplasms and plasters may be applied with some advantage Such kind of forms are properly composed wit th V

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the following ingredients. Cepa. cott. galban. facapen. opopanax, asa fætida, theriac. andromach. ol. Corpion. fulphur. viv. &c.

16. When wounds happen in the head, and Wounds in the are attended with contusion, it may be proper bead.

to shave the adjacent parts, and embrocate them

with fomething like the following.

R. Spt.vin.camphorat.zij. ol.rofar.hyperic. a zj. m. Some make use only of warm wine, oil, vinegar or oxycrate for this purpose; and afterwards apply some such as the following cataplasm.

R. Farin. hordei, fabar. āa zij. pulv. nuc. cypress. for. balauft. rofar. rub. aa 3 B. coque in oxycrat. q. f. ad confistentiam cataplasmatis, tum adde albumen unius ovi, ol. rosar. rub. 3 iss. m. f. cataplasma.

If the wound in the head be recent, simple, and made by a sharp instrument, it may immediately be stitched up, and covered with the implastr. de minio. And this method is sometimes ficcessful, even tho' the skull it self be cut; prorided no ill symptoms indicate a contrary method. Where the skull is laid bare, tho' the bone be not foul or carious, yet 'tis found necessary to msp it; that the inequality or roughness cauled thereby may promote the growth and adhesion of new sless. When the temporal muscle wounded by incision, the lips are first to be brought close together, by the most convenient luture; and the dreffing should confist of warm liniment. arcai, or the like; being covered with a plaster of paracelsus. If the dura or pia mater be wounded, and a hæmorrhage happen at the same time, this may first be stopt in the common method, or the use of phlebotomy; a slender diet being likewise enjoin'd. After the hæmorrhage is stopped, if signs of an inflammation appear, s and emollient fomentations, prepared with rad. alth. ntage sem. fænugræc. lini, &c. ought to be used to the part; and the dreffings may confift of foft doffils

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dip'd in warm syrup. de rosis siccis, mel. rosat. spt. vini, terebinth. venet. or the like. But if there be a tendency to putresaction, it will be convenient to add thereto, mel. ægyptiac. tinct. myrrh & aloes, syr. absinth. &c.

Wounds of the 18. In wounds of the brain, as well as the me-Brain. ninges, the following compositions will be of the greatest use for the dressings; being varied as there shall appear occasion.

R. Mel. rofat. fpt. vin. āa m.

Or

Re Sarcocol. thur. 3is. myrrh. aloes, aa 3s. pulve centaur. min. flor. hyperic. aa 3 j. sacchar. cand. rub 3 ij. terebinth. venet. 3 iv. vin. rubr. 3 viij. spt. vin 15 j. infunde in balneo mariæ, & colaturæ adde balfam. peruvian. 3 j.

During the use hereof, the lips of the wound in the hairy scalp, as also the cranium, may b

dreffed with fomething like the following.

Re Terebinth. venet. mel. opt. āa ziß. gum. elem zj. myrrh. thur. croc. āa zj. balsam. peruvian. zß vitellum unius ovi m. s. a.

Wounds in the Face.

with the affiftance of a future, and principally that of the dry kind. But when they are attended with bad symptoms, the common method is mad choice of.

In the Eyes.

20. In wounds of the eyes, no oily medicines ar allowed to be used, except to the external parts. If a bandage be here required, it should be extended to both eyes, by reason of the common motion thereof. In case of a tumesaction or contusion attending wounds in the eye, cataplasms mucilages, and collyriums, as prescribed under diseases of the eyes, will here be proper; and may be used as the case requires. If the eye-lid and tunica conjunctiva be wounded, least-gold, gold beaters skin, or the like, should be interposed between them, to prevent their growing together 21. Wound

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may be closed with the dry sature; or if that Nose. be insufficient, a separation of the lips may be prevented by means of the incarnative sutures a desiccative plaster being applied over the part. But if the wound reach to the auditory passage, it will be proper to keep in the ear, a small sponge-tent, to prevent a sungus; or to hinder the matter from falling in and corrupting the tympanum.

Wounds in the nose are to be treated much like those of the ears, unless when joined with a fracture; to which due regard must always

be had.

be sewed up; but the stitches ought to be deep, because of the motion and softness of the part. After the operation, it will be proper to hold in the mouth some such as the sollowing mixture.

R. Mel. rosat. 3 ij. alumin. rup. 3 B. m.

Or,

R. Aq. plantagin. rofar. rub. vin. rub. āa z iss. syr. de moris de rub. idæis mel. rofat. āa z ss. tinct. terr. japon. z ij. m.

bandages must be joined with that of external lars.

astringents, such as fang. dracon. bol. armen. &c.

to which some add escharotics, such as vitriol.

alb. vitriol. roman. &c. and mix them up together

with the white of an egg and vinegar. Then

tents dipt in this mixture are applied to the

mouths of the bleeding veins or arteries. But

after the vessels are once tied up, it may be suf
ficient to employ the common astringents; the

dressing being kept on by the hand, or other
wise, and not removed for some days after. But

if the hæmorrhage be very violent, the actual

cautery is sometimes required. In this case like-

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wise it may be proper to use phlebotomy, by way of revulsion. A stender diet should be ordered, and a regular observance of the non-naturals. In other respects the procedure here is much the same with the general cure of wounds of the veins and arteries.

of the recur-

it will be adviseable to add to the digestives employed ol. hyperic. balf. peruv. pulv. bol. armen aloe, mastich. thus, &c. And it is here observable that if both these nerves are cut asunder, the use of speech is lost; but if only one be cut, the voice thereupon becomes hoarse.

Of the Aspera Arteria.

25. Wounds of the aspera arteria are not in themselves mortal; tho' they frequently prove so when the nerves or jugulars are at the fam time affected. Whether a wound in the afpera arteria happen transversly or longitudinally, it mus be stitched up pretty deep to prevent a separa tion, after the manner observed in the operation of the hare-lip, and dress'd with the liniment. arcai, proper proportion of balf. peruv.pulv.mastich.thuris &c. being added thereto. Sometimes 'tis necessar to keep the lower part of the wound open by means of a small filver pipe, to prevent the mat ter from falling down upon the lungs. Gargle are likewise necessary in this case, and may con fift of the decoct. pectoral. with mel. rofat. fyr. d moris, &c. The diet in the mean time should b liquid and consolidating; or turn upon gellie and the like. If the wound be transverse, th patient's head should lie in a reclining posture but if longitudinal, erect.

Of the Ocfophagus. 26. Wounds of the oefophagus must be sewed up with close stitches; after which, astringents with a compress and retentive bandage, may be applied. But if the stitches should tear out, or loosen before the wound consolidates, fresh ones must be made; or else this case may be treated

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treated as a wound in the aspera art eria The diet should here be liquid, and consist of milk, gellies, &c. Lambatives of sperma ceti, ol. amygdal. dulc. fyr. balfamic. conf. cynosbat. &c. are also

proper in this case.

27. Wounds of the thorax, which do not pe-Of the therax. netrate into the cavity thereof, are cured as the common species, happening in fleshy parts of the body. But if a fracture attends, the splinters of the broken bones, if any fuch there are, ought first to be carefully extracted; otherwise, by pricking the internal parts, they may occasion violent symptoms. Phlebotomy is generally allowed to be serviceable in this case. The diet ought to be slender. And proper pestorals may be exhibited to advantage. In the mean time, the wound is to be kept open in the most depending part thereof, in order to discharge the pus, till the quantity evacuated shall become small; after which the patient may be purged; and if there be occasion, a course of diet-drink, prepared with the woods, may be ordered.

In penetrating wounds of the thorax, reaching to the lungs, the diet ought to be light, and easy of digestion. Phlebotomy, lenient cathartics, diuretic and balfamic medicines may likewife be of fervice. And these may be order'd after the same manner as in case of the empyema, phthisis, or other pulmonic disorders. The posture of the patient must be so contrived that the orifice of the wound may decline, in order to difcharge the matter thro' a filver cannula, or by means of a sponge-tent, or the like. If the wound was made by gun-shot, vulnerary injections may be used to advantage; because the considerable loss of substance in this case gives an opportunity for the return of the liquor used in this manner; which would happen otherwise when the wound is made by puncture. The injections for this

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purpose might be made of rad. tormentil. confolid. maj. rad. ireos, decoct. pectoral. mel. rofat. &c. And to these may be added occasionally rad. aristoloch. long. tinet. myrrh. & aloes, &c. but the latter ingredients being apt to irritate the fibres, and excite a cough, they are frequently rejected. The parts adjacent to the wound may be bathed or fomented with spirit. vin. & ol. rosar. &c. Liquid digestives may likewise be used; and when but a small quantity of laudable matter is discharged, and the patient is found to breathe freely, the wound may directly be healed up and skin'd over; tho' pulmonic wounds have fometimes been cured, even when the running has appeared confiderable. Its quantity, when immoderate, may be lessened by the use of evacuating medicines, and a dieterio course of the sudorific woods. But towards the end of the cure, the patient should always be purged. In these cases 'tis no very uncommon thing to find a critical discharge of the pus or matter, made either by urine or expectoration.

Wounds of the ubdomen.

28. In wounds penetrating the abdomen, if the omentum or other of the contained parts bulge out, they are immediately to be replaced: but if the orifice proves too small conveniently to admit thereof, it ought to be enlarged. If the internal parts appear to be discoloured or tumefied, they may be fomented with warm red wine, or a decoction of flor. chamæmel. absinth. vulgar. bac. laur. junip. &c. before they are replaced. But in case the omentum appear to be hard, livid, or mortified, the part ought to be cut off; a ligature being first passed about it, to prevent a hæmorrhage, and the thread permitted to hang out of the wound till the part separates and comes entirely away with it. In stitching up the wounds of the abdomen, great care must be had of touching the intestines; for which reason the patient, during the operation, ought to lie on the IV.

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the fide opposite to that where the wound is; a needle arm'd with a strong waxed thread being passed from without inwards, thro' the integuments and muscles, avoiding the peritonæum, then from within outwards, thro' both the peritonæum and muscles of the opposite side; the same kind of stitch being thus repeated, or taken alternately, till the lips are brought close enough together; the coherence whereof may likewise be strengthened with the dry suture. The dreffings in this case may be of ol. hyperic. liniment. arcæi, balfam. peruvian. &c. Here also the orifice of the wound must be kept open in its most depending part, for the free discharge of the matter, which is otherwise apt to stagnate, and cause troublesome symptoms.

29. Wounds penetrating the stomach must wounds of the have their lower part kept open by means of aftomach. tent, which ought not to enter the cavity of the stomach it self, but serve to give vent to the pus, that ought to be evacuated. Such a tent may be armed with some proper digestive: and the parts about the wound should be bathed with a warm mixture of oil of roles and spirit of wine. The diet in this case should by all means be light, sparing, and easy of digestion. liquor made use of ought to be somewhat astringent or agglutinant; such as red wine mixed with barley-water, or gelly of harts-horn, &c. Mucilages likewise of quince-seed, gum. tragacanth. &c. are very proper in this case, being taken in-

ternally. 30. In Wounds of the intestines, the external of the Inteorifice, if there be occasion, must be enlarged forsines. the convenience of coming at the injured part; which is to be stitched up directly with the the sutura pellionum When the intestine is replaced, on the wound may be fomented with warm red

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wine, and afterwards sprinkled with a mixture of pulv. mastich. myrrh. &c. When the intestine is replaced, the external wound may likewise be stitched up and treated in the usual manner. In the mean time, emollient glysters should be given to prevent the hardening of the excrements in the intestines; and by that means forward the cure.

Wounds of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

31. The cure of wounds of the liver, Spleen, Liver, Spleen, kidneys, bladder, &c. when practicable, is to be attempted by the use of a proper regimen, and fuch internal medicines as are respectively suited to the part and nature of the case. For the internals requisite here we refer to the diseases of the several parts respectively. When these cases are attended with large hæmorrhages, these must be particularly regarded in the manner formerly mentioned, both by external and internal remedies. In the mean time great care must be taken to keep the lower part of the wound open, as long as there is a copious difcharge of pus.

The cure of gun. hot wounds.

32. In gun-shot-wounds of the joints, the tents made use of should not be long. Warm embrocations are serviceable; and anodyne or emollient mixtures of ol. terebinth. castor. scorpion. liniment. arcai, balf. peruv. &c. may be dropt into the part. Or, in general, these wounds may be treated as before mentioned of those which happen in tendinous and nervous places. But without engaging in more particulars, which would be of little fignificancy, we shall conclude this head with some necessary directions useful in all kinds the of wounds.

General directions with rela-

33. Whenever the pus cannot be evacuated the tion to wounds, from the bottom of the wound, by the paffage already made, or the best that can be wo made in the mouth of the wound, a pointed to probe may sometimes be conveniently thrust to quite

uite thro' the bottom to the opposite side, and passage cut along it, according to the direction f the fibres, for fear of hindring their office. Tis frequently of service in wounds, and espeially in those that are deep, and made by uncture, to enlarge the orifice, which may prevent inuosities, and leave the part open and commodious for dreffing. Aftringents are useful to repress and keep down the lips of the wounds; but when my hardness is joined with the swelling, dissolvent or emollient cataplasms are the most proper. These may be made with a decoction of flor. melilot. chamæmel. mic. pann. alb. &c. The adjacent parts may likewise be imbrocated with ol. hypeic. sambuc. chamæmel. lumbricor. unguent. dialth. to In case of a great degree of tension in the part, emollient cataplasms of rad. alth. lilior. alb. tc. may be used twice or thrice a-day, without recare moving the dreffings: which might be suffered the tolie on for two or three days together, unless difficient pain, coldness, heat, or the like symptoms equire their removal, or threaten a gangrene. After this they may be shifted once in three or After this they may be shifted once in three or abrohorokinds the weather be cold, 'tis proper to dress before the fire; or immediately upon the removal of uated the dreffings, the wound may be fomented with passas fpunge dipt in warm spirit of wine. When the wound proves considerably deep, so as not readily binted to admit of tents or dossils, they are by no means thrust to be thrust violently into the orisice; which would

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would be apt to cause a continual pain and in flammation, In this case, either the wound should be dilated, or a little turpentine mixed with o byperic. or balfam. peruv. dropt into it. Or elf liquid digestives may be used thereto, by mean of a syringe. When the wound is very irregular or considerably angular, or if the skin hangs in regularly about it, 'tis proper by incision to par off what appears to be useless, or capable of re tarding the cure, and lay the whole wound a strait and convenient as possible for dressing and healing. If a gangrene or sphacelation happen upon a wound, these are to be primarily regarded If they proceed from too great a tension or hea of the part, let out the blood by scarifying th lips of the wound, and the adjacent parts, to confiderable depth; and dress with the mel. agyp tiac. tinctur. myrrh. & aloes, &c. and also appli emollient cataplasms. If this case be attended with coldness, livor, and loss of sense, the sca rification should be made the deeper; or ever the mortified part might either be cut away o confumed. But if the disorder appears to b only superficial, spt. vin. campborat. spirit. sal armoniac. &c. may be used warm to the part which may afterwards be dreffed with mel. ægyp tiac. But when it penetrates deep into the wound, it should directly be cut out; and red precipitate, mixed with basilicon, applied to the part. Or in order to deterge the wound, and consume the remains of the putrefied flesh, i may be washed with the aqua phagedænic. prepared with a dram of corrofive sublimate, to a pin of ag. calcis. Then the eschar being separated the suppuration may be promoted in the common manner; the adjacent parts being first guarded by defensatives. But if this kind of treatment fail of success, recourse must be had to the actua cautery; or if there be an absolute necessity, to

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amputation. 'Tis generally remarked of wounds, but more especially of those made by gun-shot, that the dreffing them with spirituous tinctures, and cramming them full of large tents, is of bad consequence, and often induces a hardness or infammation, prevents digestion, and causes a gangrene. And therefore tho' the wound should sometimes appear black, as is not uncommon in gun-shot wounds, instead of such spirituous detergents, mild digestives, or anodyne liniments, may be used to greater advantage; all kinds of irritating ingredients being omitted. The adjacent parts may be likewise embrocated with ol. rosar. mixed up with the white of an egg and vinegar; a defensative plaster being applied all over the part, to prevent a flux of humors. kind of wounds generally affords an eschar, which may be separated with a warm dressing of liniment. arcæi, unguent. basilic. oleum lilior. alb. &c. After the mitigation of the symptoms, the cure is to be carried on as directed in case of ulcers, or suppurated tumors. But in gun-shot wounds, the following liniment feems preferable, as an anodyne digestive, to any of those before mention'd.

R. Ol. lumbricor. hyperic. lilior. alb. sambuc. gum. elem. āa z iv. emplast. diachyl. cum gum. z iij. solve smul & adde pulv. thuris z iss. mastich. myrrh. bal-sam. peruv. āa z ss. croc. z ij. m. f. linimentum.

Proper liniments to answer the same intentions may likewise be composed of emp. de mucilaginib. ol. rosar. chamæmel. sambuc. liniment. arcæi, pulv. aristoloch. rotund. aloes, ireos, cera flav. &c. And in general, when wounds are once solidly incarn'd, proceed to cicatrize them, as before mention'd in case of ulces.

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SECT. IV. Gangrenes.

Definition.

Gangrene is a beginning mortification, or change of the flesh of the body into a black substance, attended with a diminution or loss of the natural heat of the part: but when the mortification becomes entire, or affects not only the fleshy, but also the bony parts, 'tis

called by the name of sphacelation.

Cause.

2. This change in the nature of the flesh may proceed either from an external or internal cause. Tis sometimes brought on by old age, the confluent small-pox, scorbutic or dropsical disorders, or comes upon carbuncles arifing in epidemic diseases. Sometimes it affects no one part more than another, but appears to be universal, as in the plague or confluent small-pox, or seems owing to some general fault in the constitution. It may also proceed from the bites of venomous creatures, as the viper, rattle-snake, &c. and sometimes takes its rife from wounds made by gun-shot, the lodgment of extraneous bodies in the flesh, the too great stricture of the bandage used in wounds, the application of too cold, or too corrofive medicines, violent external coldness, issues, the too close cutting of the nails, corns, &c.

Diagnoftics:

3. Upon the first seizure of a gangrene, the skin of the part turns pale, but afterwards livid: vesications arise, and the colour changes to black; the flesh grows fetid, sanious and moist; then withers and fooon becomes infenfible; the heat and pulsation of the part being likewise diminished. If when a large wound is received, the tumor of its lips does not suppurate, and no flux of matter or inflammation appears; if the lips of the wound do not swell at all, or when swell'd grow lank and flaccid of a sudden, 'tis reckoned a fure sign of an approaching mortification;

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especially if the natural heat of the part be diminished. When the mortification is already complete, these symptoms appear in their greatest degree, and render the part utterly insensible both to the knife and actual cautery. When a gangrene proceeds from extreme old, the part affected is first benumbed, or feized with a pricking pain, followed by a redness, which gradually changes to black. When stight bandage is the cause, a flaccidity of the part is joined to the infensibility thereof. When he scurvy, it often begins in the great toe, and appears externally in the form of a blackish spot, which turns to a dry crust, that is succeeded by stupor of the part, and lastly a gangrene or nortification, unattended with any ill fcent, and metimes without pain, which at other times fill prove very intense. When a mortification is ansed by the bite of any venomous creature, a ontinual fever attends, and a pain is felt in the art, which generally brings on a syncope or dirium. Small pustules arise about the bite, ith black spots upon them; and these soon row more numerous. But when old-age gives ccasion to a gangrene, or it happens thro' ant of nourishment, seldom any pain, inflamnation or tumor is perceiv'd: but the body feels old, and the disease generally at first seats itself the extremities, especially in the feet or legs.

4. All gangrenes are dangerous; but the less prognosties. young people, of a good habit of body; beuse they here admit of an easier and speedier are than in old-age, and those of broken, dropcal, scorbutic or venereal constitutions. the external or extreme parts are less dangeus than those which seize the internal parts the body, as the uterus, anus, &c. The gangrenes mortifications which proceed from an interal cause seldom admit of a cure; because tho'

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the part affected should be amputated, the mischief commonly removes or spreads to another. A confirmed mortification is deemed incurable, otherwise than by sire, or the use of the knise. When any gangrene is attended with watching, delirium, convulsions, the hiccup, cold-sweats, &c. it generally proves speedily mortal.

Regimen.

and easie of digestion; or where particular symptoms require it, dry and cooling. Small liquors should here be used with moderation but wine, 'tis thought, may be more freely allow'd When it proceeds from old-age, or a defect of nutriment, the strongest wines are thought the most proper. In other respects the diet and regimen ought to be suited to the particular cause of the disorder; or the disease which preceded of gave rise thereto,

General Cure of Gangrenes by internals and externals. depends principally upon the free use of generous cordials, proper diaphoretics, and perspirative suited to the nature of the cause from whene they may be supposed to proceed. But the external operation is chiefly to be regarded; which depends upon immediately scarifying the part, to a considerable depth, and cleansing the wound of any grumous or clotted blood that may be lodge therein. Lotions of brine, urine, or a lixivity of wood-ashes, are greatly commended for the purpose. The following may be more serviceable.

R. Rad. aristoloch. rotund. gentian. āa z j. her absinth. vulg. scord. rutæ, flor. chamæmel. āa m i coque in lixiv. commun. the iv. & colaturæ the adde spirit. vin. camphorat. the j. m. f. fotus b

quotidie calide utend.

To fomentations of this kind may be added occasionally centaur. min. flor. sambuc. theriac. and dromach. spt. sal. armoniac. aq. phagedænic. tind myrrh. & aloes, aq. calc. &c. And after somenting

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the part herewith, 'tis advised by some to apply cl. terebinth. or balfam. sulpbur. terebinthinat. scalding hot thereto; or to dress it with a hot mixture of unguent. ægyptiac. and spt. vin. Or, the scarifications may be filled with some such as the following liniment.

R. Unquent. apostolor. ægyptiac. āa 3 j. præcipitat.

rub. lævigat. 3 iij. ol. caryophyl. gut. xv. m.

Defensatives are here likewise said to be of good service. But if the use of escharotics be continued too long, they are apt, by irritating the part, to increase the mischief. They ought therefore to be discontinued after they have warmed the part, and stopped the gleeting, and their place is to be supplied by a mixture of bafilicon and oil of turpentine applied warm. After a laudable digestion is by this means obtain'd, proneed to deterge, if there be occasion, and heal as in case of ulcers. And this is the general method of treating gangrenes or mortifications.

When gangrenes proceed from too great a tightness of the bandage used to wounds, it ought immediately to be removed; and the part hould then be scarified so as to make it bleed. After which it will be proper to use a fomentation of warm milk, or other anodyne liquor; and to dress the gaugrene with unquent. basilic. made hot. But if the part be confiderably mortified, unquent. egyptiac. may be used warm for the dressings, with a mixture of red precipitate, and oil of

turpentine.

8. When a gangrene takes its rife from a con- When from usion attended with a wound, the part may a contused ikewise be scarified; or if it lies convenient, en-Wound. irely cut away; warm dreffings of unquent. baflic. and red precipitate being afterwards applied. And if there be occasion use a cataplasm made of nentin mica pan. alb. lact. vaccin. spirit. vin. campborat. erebinth, venet, croc. vitell. ovi, &c. As soon as

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the wound begins to suppurate, the quantity o the precipitate may be lessen'd, or its use entirely left off; and the cure finished in the ulual manner.

When from cold.

9. When external cold, as sometimes happens in travelling thro' the more northern regions, is the cause of a gangrene, or mortification, 'tis usual to rub the frozen part well with snow; or fuffer it to thaw in cold water, and afterwards foment it with a decoction of warm herbs. But fome for this purpose use brandy, or spirit of wine, or venice treacle, or mithridate dissolved in urine. Then the part being wrapped up in a flannel or woollen cloth, the patient is put to a warm bed, and disposed to sweat by taking some rich cordial or sudorific medicine. But if this treatment does not prevent a mortification, it must be managed as mentioned above.

From old-age.

bio. When old-age, or want of a due circulation, gives occasion to a gangrene, use warm are matics or stimulating fomentations to the part which may likewise be scarified, and dressed with a mixture of ol. terebinth. and unquent. bafilic. first made scalding hot. The adjacent parts may also be embrocated with proper defensative liniments prepared with unguent. nervin. fpt. vin. fpt. lavend comp. &c. or they may be guarded by the appli cation of warm cataplasms, made with theriac londinens. &c. And if there be occasion, the wound may be dreffed with an unquent that con tains red precipitate: and when the eschar i once separated, the cure may be dispatched in th nfual manner, as mentioned under ulcers.

bits.

In scorbatic & 11. When a gangrene happens in scorbutic o bydropical Ha hydropical constitutions, the internal remedie must have regard to the original distempers, the same time that proper external means at used to prevent or stop it; and these may be the fame with those already mentioned. Thus, en V.

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brocations may be made with ol. lumbricor. laurin. caftor. Spirit. vin. Spirit. cochlear. simp. &c. but in scorbutic constitutions and dropsical habits, with the common lixivium, &c.

12. When the bite of a venomous animal causes, From enveagangrene, the part is immediately to be scarified, nom'd Bites. and cupping-glasses applied thereto. It may afterwards be fomented with warm oil of turpentine; and the wound or incision kept open for a confiderable time, by drawing medicines. The actual cautery is greatly commended in this case; being used soon after the injury was received, But 'tis pretty generally esteemed the safest method to cut out the part directly, if possible, before the gangrene begins; especially in the bite of the rattle-snake, the mad-dog, the tarantula, &c. and not to heal the wound too foon.

13. When a gangrene proceeds from a defect From want of of nutriment in the part affected, the adjacent Nourishment. parts ought to be fomented, or well rubbed with proper warm mixtures or liniments composed of axung. viperar. ung. nervin. ung. martiat. ol. castor. ol. caryophyl. &c. In this case no defensatives are to be employed; but the cure of the beginning mortification is immediately to be attempted in

the manner already mentioned.

14. If a gangrene be attended with a hamor-Attended with rhage, on account of some large vessel being cor- "Hamirrhage. roded or destroyed, 'twill be proper to use the actual cautery; its effect being here more suitable and certain than the common restringents, often stopping the growing evil by drying up the moisture which would otherwise spread it. But whenever this, or scarification, is made choice of, care must be had as much as possible to avoid the nerves and tendons. The medicines applied likewise ought not to be very sharp, for tear of increasing the gangrene. But if these kind of vessels lie in the way, and cannot be avoided,

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they ought directly to be cut, or burnt quite thro'. Defensatives are generally applied, both above and below the part affected; to prevent the spreading of a gangrene. And thro' the whole course of the cure proper paregorics, laxative medicines, phlebotomy, diet-drinks, &c. are not to be omitted. The following external remedies will likewise be used occasionally, viz. butyr. antimon. cauftic. lunar. ol. vitriol. ol. tartar. per deliquium, spt. vitriol. ol. terebinth. unguent. apostolor. myrrh. abrotan. rorifmarin. hyperic. fal. commun. &c.

15. If a gangrene terminates in a sphacelation,

Terminating in Sphacelation, regiures the

and be feated in any of the limbs or extreme parts of the body, it requires immediate ampumanual Opera-tation: the method whereof, for instance in the who leg, take as follows. The proper part for the crat operation being about four or five inches below after the knee, the skin and muscular slesh are first to be drawn very tight upwards, and secured from or si returning, by a ligature of filletting two or three that fingers broad, passed above the part where the term another loose one is to be passed, for the gripe, then which being twisted by means of a stick, may be may straitned to any degree at pleasure. Then the tient ftraitned to any degree at pleasure. Then the tent patient being conveniently situated, and the ope is purator placed on the inside of the limb, which is to ome be held by one assistant above, and another below tent the part designed for the operation; and the gripe being sufficiently twisted, to prevent too the large a harmorrhage, the slesh is, with a single cut or two, to be separated from the bone with ever the dismembring-knife. Then the periosteum being also divided from the bone with the back of single string also divided from the bone with the back of string also divided from the bone with the back of string also divided from the bone assunder with as sew the string are concerned, the slesh that grows between them string are concerned, the slesh that grows between them string are concerned, the slesh that grows between them string are concerned, the slesh that grows between them string are concerned, the slesh that grows between them string are concerned, the slesh that grows between them string are concerned. faw.

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faw. When this is done, the gripe may be flackened, to give an opportunity of fearching for the large blood-vessels, and securing the hæmorrhage at their mouths, either by the actual cautery, the ligature, stitching them up, applying vitriol buttons, or the like. After this, a dry pledget of lint, or one dipt in spirit of wine, and sprinkled with diapente, may be applied to the stump. Then loosen the first ligature, and pull both the skin and flesh as far as you can conveniently over the stump, to cover it, and secure them, with the cross stitch, made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the skin. The thread used for this purpose shou'd hope be double and strong. And now apply over the whole stump two large pledgets, first dipt in oxythe whole stump two large pledgets, first dipt in oxythe rate and dried, and afterwards charged with
elow astringents; an assistant securing them with his
stand. Upon these apply a plaster of deminium,
from a simple diachylon; then pull on an ox-bladder,
three that has been first wetted in oxycrate, and asthe trwards a little dried; and over all a cross-cloth
ature pretty tight, secured first with a single, and
ripe, then a double roller. And after all this, the gripe
may be slackened so as to be made easie to the pathe ient. Or it may be entirely taken away after he
ope is put to bed; where he must lie with the stump
is to be made as to be made easie to the specient. Or it may be entirely taken away after he
ope is put to bed; where he must lie with the stump
is to be made easie to the specient of the specient below the hours keeping fast the dressing with his
the land, to prevent any violent hamorrhage. If the land, to prevent any violent hæmorrhage. If too it be found necessary, the patient may lose a single quantity of blood at the arm, to keep down the with ever that in this case is apt to rise; and a complete be-posing draught or opiate may be exhibited occationally. In three or four days the dressing may found to remark and proper digestives mixed with few e removed, and proper digestives, mixed with cones stringents, applied. But at the sirst opening, an them dual cautery, or some powerful styptic, should f the in readiness, in case of a violent hæmorrhage. Y y 4

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The exfoliation of the bone is now to be procured as formerly directed; after which the cure may be finished, as in case of a common wound of ulcer. If the dreffings stick on hard, when they come to be taken away they may be loofened by the help of a sponge dipt in oxycrate. If the sphacelation should unexpectedly be found to spread beyond the part wherein the operation was performed, the corrupted part may be taken off by incision, or consumed with the actual cautery; which appears to be the readiest way of stopping a gangrene. If the wounded parts should tumefie or inflame after amputation, proper fo mentations and embrocations must be used. De fensatives also are thought to be convenient; being applied above the part where the amputation wa made, to prevent too large an influx of blood an humors. A defensative of this kind may be com posed with the following ingredients. Bolus an men. sang. dracon. flor. rosar. rub. balaust. nu cypre/s. acet. album. ovor. &c. Or the emp. de fensiv. cum suc. may alone be sufficient. following is accounted an excellent restringen for the dreffing to be used in amputations.

Re Pulv. bol. armen. pic. naval. z iv. aloes, the ris, mastich. sanguin. dracon. āaz j. gypsi z iss. pi leporin. corij raspat. āaz iij. m. cum q. s. albumi

ovor. ad debitam confistentiam.

· SECT. V. Fractures.

Definition.

Fracture is the violent and sudden separation of the parts of a bone; which being attended with a wound, is said to be compound, but otherwise simple.

Caufe.

2. Fractures may be either transverse, long tudinal or oblique, according to the direction of the external force which occasioned them, with regard to the fibres of the bone. But it some time

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is. pr bumil times happens that a caries of the bones, as in venereal cases, will bring on a fracture, without the appearance of any external cause. delle on les

3. A compound fracture is evident to the fight. Diagnostics: In case of a simple one, whether transverse or oblique, there is found an inability to motion in the part to which the bone belongs, and a confiderable pain, especially upon being touched: and sometimes the limb in this manner affected will appear shorter than its fellow. A prominence likewise may often be felt about the part, and sometimes the separation it self, or space between the broken bone; particularly when there was an immediate communication of the fibres. But when a bone is broke longitudinally, or according to the direction of its fibres, a thickness and inequality of the part will be visible.

4. Longitudinal fractures are easier of cure than Prognosties. the oblique; and both of them less difficult than the transverse. When only one bone is fractured, the cure is fooner effected than when two are jointly concerned; as the radius and ulna, the tibia and fibula. Such fractures as happen near the heads of bones are harder to cure than those which happen about the middle thereof. When a bone is crushed to pieces, or shiver'd in many places, the cure is difficult, tedious and uncertain; especially if the fracture be compound. If after fetting a broken bone, there be pain, inflammation, or a disposition to a gangrene in the part; if the patient becomes paralytic, feverish, delirous, convulsed, &c. the case is reputed dangerous.

5. The diet in case of fractures should be Rgimen. flender, but nourishing, or agglutinant; and confist of gellies, rice-grewel, &c. All flesh-meat is to be avoided, for fear of increasing the fever. Rest ought to be indulged; and a proper posture contrived for the patient, wherein he may be

tolerably at ease.

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Cure of Fra. 6. When the ends of broken bones are once Sures in gene-fet together, which ought to be done as foon as possible after the injury is received, the patient may lose a moderate quantity of blood by phlebotomy: and if there be occasion, a gentle cathartic, or rather glyster, may be admi-

nistred. In other respects the patient may be

(which for instance we may here suppose

treated as in case of a common sever. 7. The general method of reducing a fracture

reducing a Fra-Hure.

transverse, in the larger bone of the leg) is this. The method of The patient being conveniently feated, one affistant holds the leg above the fracture, and another below it, in such a degree of extension, as is necessary to bring the ends of the fractured bone together; which extension must necessarily be the greater, the longer the fracture has remained unreduced. Then, the operator with his hands unites the ends of the bone exactly, fo as to make them fall in with each other, and render the fractured part smooth and even; upon which the pain will in some measure abate; and the disordered limb, compared with the sound one, appear fimilar, and correspond thereto. After this, anoint the parts above the fracture with a mixture of vinegar and oil of roses; or soment sa them with the same liquor wherein the bandage is to be dipt, and apply to the part a plaster of diachylon or deminium; or rather the emplastr. chylon or deminium; or rather the emplastr. defensive. cum succ. so as to reach three or sour inches above, and as much below the fracture. This done, apply a compress over the plaster, which should first be dipt and wrung out of lag oxycrate, warm red wine, or the like; in care which also the rollers being dipt, are to be wrung out in the same manner. Then begin with a single roller, and give it a few turns round the part above the fracture, and spend the rest of the roller in ascending and descending alterIV.

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ternately. Afterwards take a larger, and begin under the fracture, and continue descending and ascending as before, till the whole length be pent. Some will likewise make use of a third fingle roller; but others instead thereof employ one with a double head. This being done, they tie on three splints, or pieces of past-board, or cabbarding, around the part, with filliting; and laying the fractured limb in an easy posture, cover it with a proper case, or cradle, to defend it from external pressure. And in this state the factured part is suffered to remain for the space of a week, provided the bandage be neither no flack nor too tight; which may be known by he rise and appearance of a small tumor, about he third day after the operation, at each exteme of the bandage; and by this tumor giving way to the pressure of the finger. The patient kewise, if the bandage be tight, will find himelf much easier in two or three days time. If tumor appear, 'tis a fign the bandage is too lack; but too tight if the swelling be hard, one, and attended with inflammation, or the like bad After symptoms. The splints may be taken off upon the a scassion; and the part somented or imbrocated

ment sat first. After a week is passed from the opege is atton, the dressing may be repeated, and the bandiadiadiage made somewhat slacker.

Longitudinal fractures require no extension to Longitudinal
four be made, but the cure principally depends upon Fractures.

ture. mitigating the symptoms, a proper degree of commessure, and the application of a suitable bant of lage. When the bone is much shatter'd, great
are must be taken in reduction, so that the
barts may fall into their natural places, and be
segin cured by the bandage employed, till their union
seffected.

If a considerable inslammation shou'd attend Attended with

rest If a considerable inflammation shou'd attend Attended with sal- fracture, proper somentations must be used to Inflammations.

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the part. But if the part should decay or wither away, it should be frequently somented with warm water or wine; applying after each time a plaster of paracelsus, oxycroceum, &c. When the callus of the bone proves unequal, and very unsightly, or unsits the part for a proper office, it is sometimes advised to break the bone again, the part being sirst prepared for it (with the use of emollient somentations, and plasters,) by laying it hollow, and striking in a proper manner upon it. After which it may again be cured in the common manner; but more cautiously than before.

Compound Fractures.

In compound fractures, when the bone is once fet, after the manner already mention'd, but with all possible caution and tenderness, the wound is to be stitched and dressed with liniment. arcai balf. peruvian. or the like; applying round the fracture a plaster of deminium, and over that a proper compress and bandage, with pieces of past-board, at the distance of two fingers breadth from each other, except in the very places of the wound; and under each of these is to be placed a flip of double linen, to preserve the par from injury; all these being secured by filletting as before; and the matter so order'd that the wound may be dressed once a day, without removing any more of the things than is just sufficient for that purpose. If in a compound fracture any splinters of the bones lie so loose as to be easily extracted, they may be taken away but in case they stick fast, 'tis better to leav them to nature, and proceed directly to mitigate the symptoms; keeping the wound open and dreffing it with some such as the following unguent, to promote the separation or coming away of the pieces.

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R. Terebinth. venet. 3 ij. ceræ flav. resin. pin. aa B. pulv. aristoloch. rotund. 3 ij. aloes, myrrh. eu-

phorb. aa 3 j. m. f. unguent.

If the bone be laid quite bare, it should be defended from the air as much as possible; and after reduction, the procedure may in this case be the same as that before mentioned; provided the fracture be recent, and the air has not already impress'd a caries upon the bone. But when the bone is thus left bare, no unctuous medicines should be used that may come at it. When the end of one bone lies over the other, so that the fracture cannot be reduced, one end must either be sawed off or filed away. The externals in compound fractures may, in general, be the same with those prescribed in wounds, sinuous ulcers, or the like.

8. Fractures in general, as they relate to the Fractures of skull, are divided into contusions, fissures, contrathe skull divifisures, incisions, and punctures. A contusion, ded into contuotherwise called a depression of the skull, is an contrasssures,
injury done to the texture either of one or both incisions, and

tables thereof; whereby part of those tablespunctures. may be shelved off, or made to press against the meninges, or the brain it felf. But if by this means the skull be elevated or raised up in one part, 'tis called by the name of camerofis, or vaulting. A fiffure is a crack made in one or both tables of the skull, by some external violence. contrafissure is the appearance of this crack on the part opposite to that which received the stroke, and not upon the part that immediately received it. A fracture is an entire separation of one part of the skull from the rest, by an obstuse instrument. Incision is the separating a portion of the skull by means of a sharp instrument; but if the portion be entirely taken off, 'tis called excision. A puncture of the skull is a small perforation thereof, made with a sharp pointed

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instrument. The general signs of fractures in the skull are vomiting, raving, stupor, blindness loss of speech, fainting, convulsions, a paralysis of the extremities, involuntary coming away of the excrements, hamorrhage at the nose, ears of mouth, the close locking of the jaws, &c.

If the fracture be compound, it may some times be plainly discovered thro' the wound by the finger; for if any asperity or inequality be felt, upon the skull, in a part where there is no future, it may be concluded a fiffure or a fracture. Fractures penetrating both tables of the skull are accounted dangerous; especially i the splinters of the bone stick in the meninges and the symptoms prove violent and lasting When they proceed from gun-shot, and the brain it self be hurt, the case is seldom reme-The like may be faid when a fanious matter or extravasated blood is lodged under the dura mater; or when the patient finds no relie The diet in all upon laying open the skull. these cases should be slender, attenuating, and easy of digestion. The exercise, if any be allowable, should be very moderate; and so should the fleep.

Cure by inter-

In order to the cure, phlebotomy is generally premised: and the use of senient cathartics may likewise be of service, if repeated occasionally. Proper anti-epileptic medicines also are not to be omitted. The pulv. de guttet. cinnabar. antimon. aq. pæon. comp. aq. cerasor. nigr. &c. may be of service, taken in proper quantities.

The manual operation in Fractures of the skull.

The external cure of fractures in the skull, requires first a division of the hairy scalp, to lay the part affected bare; which is generally done by a crucial incision, the pericranium being afterwards separated with a spatula or the like. The flux of blood which will ensue upon this operation must be restrained by proper astringents; after

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the use whereof, the trepan or other instrument may be applied, as the nature of the fracture shall require. In making the incision, 'tis proper to avoid the futures and temporal muscles. When this kind of incision is required a little above the eye-lid, it must either be strait, or oblique; a transverse section being here apt to give a paralytic disorder. Fissures and contrafissures, which penetrate both tables of the skull, require the affistance of the trepan; or may be dilated with the raspatory. When the symptoms indicate a fissure, without directly manifesting the thing it self, there is reason to suspect a contrafisfure. In this case, after the crucial incision shall have been made, it may be convenient to apply the following plaster.

Re Ceræ flav. pic. naval. thuris, resin. pin. āa 3 j. terebinth. venet. tacamabac. mastich. āa 3 s. m. f.

emplastrum.

When this plaster is taken from the part, on the day after it was first applied, and any considerable moisture appears underneath it, in the corresponding place of the skull, a fissure is to be suspected. If after the use of proper means the symptoms still continue violent, there will be reason to suspect the internal table tractured; and in this case recourse must be had to the trepan. In simple incisions of the cranium, unattended with considerable lymptoms of an internal injury, no regard need be had but to the wound in the scalp; which being stitched up, the divided bone will again unite of it self, as in other fractures. If part of the upper table be cut off, after it is once entirely separated, the fractured place may be washed with tinct. myrrh. & aloes, spirit. vin. &c. and afterwards dreffed with liniment. arcæi, or the like. But if the incision has reached both tables, and the fracture be large, let the bones be

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be brought together, and united in their proper situation; in which they may be continued by means of a few stitches, taken at such a distance as to leave room for the expulsion of the matter. When several incisions or fractures happen at once, let the splintered pieces be removed, and the part well cleared; and if both tables are not penetrated, use the raspatory: but if the fracture reach the under as well as the upper table, the trepan may be applied, if fuch splinters as press upon the meninges cannot be removed upon the enlarging the wound. For punctures penetrating only the first table of the skull, use the raspatory, or the like instrument, as before mention'd. But if both tables are penetrated, and the fymptoms prove urgent, the trepan must be applied on the middle of the And the same method is to be obferved in what is called camerosis; when by any external violence, the upper table is separated from the under. In fractures, with contusion of the skull, the bruised part is to be rasped away; and then the cure to proceed us in other fractures. In case of a depression of the skull, the trepan is to be applied as near as possible, with convenience, to the fractured bone; after which the depress'd part is to be gently and gradually raised with the levator. And if a depression happen without a fracture, as we sometimes find it does in young and tender subjects, the trepan must likewise be used in order to its eleva-When fractures happen under the temporal muscles, the wound is to be dilated by incision; the muscles themselves being if possible avoided. After which, the bone is to be rasped, or the trepan applied, according as the fracture extends, or is supposed to extend, to both or only to one table. But the trepan if possible ought never to be applied to the sutures, or on a not the succession of the succession of

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depending part, if the meninges be wounded; no more than on the finus of the eye-brows. But in other cases which admit thereof, the depending part appears to be the most eligible. .

Before the operation is begun, the ears of The method of the patient should be stopped; then the tre-Trepanning. pan being applied to a depending part, if it be thought adviseable, so that its teeth may not touch the fracture, and the point being fix'd, the operator is to proceed very gradually and gently, the upper part of the instrument being directed and sustained by the left hand, whilst it is turn'd with the right, till, by degrees, it cuts a circle on the skull. Then the central or middle point being taken out, or the trepan changed for one of the female kind, whose teeth have first been oild, the operation is to be profecuted, removing the instrument every now and then, in order to dean its teeth, and the better to observe whether its motion in the skull were equal, steady and circular. When by proceeding thus the teeth of the instrument shall at length appear to be bloody, 'tis a fign that they have reached to the fecond table; after which time great caution which must be used not to wound the meninges. ession of the find to give way to the instrument, cease the operafind to give way to the instrument, cease the operation, and gently elevate the round piece of the skull with the levator. Then by means of this sperture, made at a convenient distance from the disordered part, the depression, if there be say, may be commodiously raised by proper instruments, or the nature of the disorder that required the operation discovered. But where the fractured bone is not entirely to be taken way, the trepan, 'tis thought, may best be applied partly on the sound bone, and partly on the fracture it self. When the operation is Zz Zz

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brought thus far, the edges of the cranium are to be smoothed, which were made rough by the action of the trepan. And if any dust of the bone or other matter should, during the operation, have fallen upon the dura mater, it must afterwards be wiped away either with a sponge or lint wrapped round the probe. And the same is to be understood of a collection of matter form'd under the dura mater. If a flux of blood should succeed upon the operation, let the parts be washed with red wine, moderately warm'd, to which a little vinegar may be added the manner of strength of the manner of the parts with lenients: but if there be any conductions after it. dress with lenients: but if there be any conductions.

The manner of it no putremetton appears, it will be proper to dressing after it. dress with lenients: but if there be any concreted blood lodged in the part, vinegar may be mixed with other ingredients. If the dura matter be mortissed, use detersives for the dressings but lenients are more adviseable in general, o when no particular symptoms indicate the contrary. The following forms are serviceable.

R. Mel. rofat. 3 j. refin. flav. terebinth. venet. fp

vin. āa zij. m. s. a.

Or,

R. Ol. rosar. tinct. myrrh. aa 3 ss. liniment. arca 3 ij. pulv. croc. 3 j. m.

Or,

R. Mel. rosat. syr. de absinth. aa 3 B. spt. vii ol. hyperic. liniment. arcæi aa 3 ij. pulv. myrrb. sat

cocol. āa 3 j croc. 3 B. m. s. a.

These medicines are calculated to answer the several intentions at once; but the following seem to be still more general, and capable of serving the ends of a digestive, incarnative, astringen preservative, &c. at the same time.

R. Spt. vin. com. to j. mel. opt. depurat. z j. myrr aloes ā a z i s. farcocol. mastich. croc. ā a z j. sabi flor. centaur. min. byperic. rosar. rub. ā a z i j. sa char. cand. rubr. z j. infunde simul in balneo m

ria, & colatura adde terebinth. venet. 3 11. W flat

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A piece of fine linen being dipt in fuch a balfam as this, and faftened to a thread, for the convenience of taking it out, may be applied warm to the meninger. But the fixe of it hould be larger than the place trepan'd, that it may go a little under the edge of the eranium, to prevent the entrance of the air. Then the remaining part of the eavity may be fitted up with dry lint. Drefs the remaining part of the wound with liniment. areat, or a proper digestive, covering it over with a diachylon plaster, let down with a little oil of roles; and fecuring it by a proper bandage. The dreffing may be repeated once or twice a-day, as the symptoms indicate. If the dura mater be mortified, add to the ingredients already mentioned mel agyptiae. farcocol. acet. vin. alb. Spirit. corn. cerv. fal. armoniac. &c. at discretion. Whilft the part is dreffing. the patient may breathe strongly, and incline or redine his head, in order the better to evacuate the pus or sanies; or the part may be gently washed with a sponge, or armed probe dipt in the following.

R. Herb. sabin. centaur. minor. aa 3 ij. myrrb. 3ils. coque lento igne in vin. alb. q. s. & colatura

to j. adde spt. vini 3 ss.

If a fungus happens to rife, it may be taken down with pulv. fabin. præcipitat. rub. alumin. uft. &c. sprinkled upon the part. But escharotics hould not be long continued in this case, nor used in large quantities, for fear of causing dangerous symptoms. In other respects these cases are to be treated after the common manner of fractures and wounds; due regard being had to the part, and the particular diseases, whether riconvulsive, paralytic, apoplectic, &c. which as

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Fractures of the offa nasi.

9. In fractures of the bones of the nose, the parts elevated above their natural level are to be depressed, and those sunk too low must be raised by means of a spatula, or other proper instrument. And after the reduction the bones are to be preserved in their natural fituation by means of a quill, anointed with ol. rosar. or the like, and put up the nostrils; the internal membrane thereof being defended against it by the interposition of a fine linen rag wrapped about the quill. After this apply on the outside a mixture of bole armeniac, the powder of red roses, dragons blood, &c. with the white of an egg, or any other proper restringent, or defensative liniment; covering the whole with a convenient plaster of deminium, or the like. The cure of this case, if the bone does not grow carious, is generally effected in the compass of ten or twelve days.

Of the Jawbone.

10. Fractures of the jaw-bone are to be reduced by the fingers applied both internally and externally; tho' these alone sometimes proving infufficient for this purpose, two asfistants manage the motion of the head, fo as to cause a proper extension, whilst the operator reduces the fracture. If the lower jaw be broken, it must, when reduced, be kept sufpended by means of a proper bandage, or other contrivance. The cure hereof is generally thought to be performable in twenty days.

meri.

of the os hu- 11. Fractures of the os humeri are reducible in the common or general method; a proper degree of extension being first made, and a motion both backwards and forwards; which likewise ought to be repeated in a gentle manner after the second dreffing; otherwise the tendons in the joint of the elbow will be apt to contract, so as to render the natural extension of the arm difficult. an In the intervals between the dreffings, the arm is the V.

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to be inclined and kept steady to the breast, as is frequently ordered after phlebotomy. The bandage proper in this case is the same with that required in other common fractures. The cure hereof is generally thought performable in four and twenty days.

12. Fractures of the claviculæ are reducible by of the clavi-

placing an affistant behind the patient, whose cula. office it mult be to pull him backwards, and with his knee to thrust him forwards, whilst the operator manages the fracture, and brings the bones to their natural state; in which they are to be secured with a corrobating plaster, &c.

13. Fractures of the scapula happening near of the scapula. the place where they join to the os bumeri, are reduced by strongly extending the arm, whilst the patient is held steady; after which the bone is to be replaced, and a strengthening plaster applied. But if the bone be greatly hatter'd, 'tis first allowable, by means of a proper incision, to extract what splinters will easily come away, leaving the relt to nature. time required for the cure of this case undetermined, but does not often exceed forty

14. In fractures of the radius or ulna, the arm of the radius must be extended, and the part reduced as usual. or ulna. The cure of a fracture in the ulna commonly requires more time than a fracture of the radius. In either case, after reduction, the arm must be placed towards the breast, and the motion now r denotion and then gently made upwards and downwards, kewise as in case of a fracture of the os bumeri. The after time allotted for the cure is generally thirty

ns in days. ficult an inequality of the part; which gives way to arm is the pressure of the finger. The patient also is

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usually affected with a cough, shortness of breath, and fometimes with a spitting of blood. In order to their reduction, 'tis common to lay the patient on a board with his face downwards; both his arms being at the same time stretched out: by which means, affifted with a proper preffure, the parts about the thorax will be dilated, and especially the sternum, so as possibly to esfect its reduction; such a strengthening plaster of oxycroceum is afterwards to be applied, and the part kept warm.

Of the Ribs.

16. In fuch fractures of the ribs as jet outwards, an equality of the part should be endeavoured by means of pressure and a moderate bandage. And before the application of any plaster, it might be proper to use inspiration in a greater degree than expiration. But when the rib is broken inwardly, the contrary course is to be taken, and expiration used more than inspiration After which the patient may be laid with his found fide on a convex place, by which means the fractured rib will be in some measure elevated. There are some also who in this call advise the application of a strongly adhesive plaster to be pulled forcibly away at once, it order to raise the part of the rib which i funk in. If by any thing of this kind th fracture happens to be reduced, 'tis generall' cured within twenty days.

Fractures of the Vertebra.

17. If in fractures of the vertebræ the spina marrow be injured, the patient feldom recovers especially if the case be attended with an apolinse plexy, palfy, suppression of urine, or the like Otherwise a simple fracture of the vertebræ is sail to be readily cured by extension timely used: a alto is generally believed in that particular fracture rad hereof which we vulgarly term breaking the ture neck; unless this be no more than a luxation duc which however cannot eafily happen. But if th

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vertebræ should be so shattered that the splinters thereof prick or wound the marrow or adjacent parts, an incision must immediately be made, in order to extract them, if they will come away with tolerable ease. After this the wound is to be kept open, to wait the separation of the rest, or to see if they will unite again. If nothing irregular or extraordinary happen in this case, its cure is thought performable in about twenty days.

18. Fractures of the os coccygis are reduced of the os coccyby introducing the fingers into the anus; and se-gis and sacured by ordering a proper posture, and the ex-crum. ternal use of astringents, &c. In like manner fractures of the os sacrum must be reduced as soon as possible, for sear of the great injury that may thro' delay be done to the numerous nerves

and confiderable vessels of that part.

19. Fractures of the os femoris are to be treated of the os feas those of the os bumeri. But this bone being moris. naturally of a curved figure, 'tis easy to mistake its bend, or concavity and convexity, for a fracture. The cure hereof may be effected in

thirty days.

20. Fractures of the patella will sometimes of the Patella. cause a continual lameness, as particularly when they are transverse. If they happen longitudinally they are to be reduced as other fractures, and secured by a proper bandage; the cure being spina usually finished in twenty days. But when the overs fracture is transverse, the action of the muscles apo inserted in the part prevents the union of the e' like bone.

is said 20. Fractures of the tibia and fibula require of the tibia ed: a altogether the same treatment with those of the and fibula. ractur radius and ulna. And in like manner are fracng the tures in the bones of the fingers and toes to be re-

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SECT. VI. Dislocations.

Definition.

Dislocation, otherwise called luxation, is the starting of the head of a bone from its own natural receptacle into another place.

Cause.

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2. Dislocations may proceed either from external or internal causes; as falls, blows, &c. a relaxation or corrosion of the ligaments, &c. which being only partial, or eating away the focket of the head of any bone but in one place, and not all around, causes what is called a fubluxation or disjunction of the bones. Sometimes children bring luxated joints into the world with them, either from an ill configuration of the parts, injuries received by the mother, or done in the time of delivery.

Diagnoftics:

3. Luxations are known from a tumor or particular protuberance of the head of the separated bone, by raising up the skin and muscular flesh above its natural level, in the part not defigned to receive it; and a hollowness or finking in the place from whence it is started, perceiveable by the touch. If there be a perfect luxation, the limb whereto the bone belongs is shortened; contrary to what happens when the ligament is only relaxed or too much diftended The motion of the part also is wanting; and the alor The other patient is sensible of great pain therein. place also where the separation of two bones, be- viou fore united, happens, is sometimes thicker than open natural; as we find when the clavicula is disjoined the from the scapula, &c. Luxations of the great lenc bones are often attended with a paralytic difor- vity der of the limbs.

Pregnoftics.

4. Luxations are more easily reduced in in leav fants, and those of a lax habit of body, than in sock others; tho' the bones after reduction then keep and their places with more difficulty. When a child to , is

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is born with luxated joints, of long standing in the uterus, the case is generally very difficult of cure, dangerous, and fometimes proves incurable. Old luxations are exceeding hard to reduce, and scarce ever attempted with success. A luxation of the vertebræ in the neck, near the head, is suddenly mortal, unless immediately reduced. Those of the lower vertebra are dangerous, and the cure uncertain. In general the danger and difficulty attending luxations rife in proportion to the urgency and inveteracy of symptoms, such as pain, inflammation, mortification, &c.

5. The diet in case of luxations ought ge-Regimen. nerally to be slender. Rest is to be indulged, and the part affected kept as much as possible

from all kind of motion.

6. All luxations ought to be reduced as speedi-cure in genely as possible; after which it may be proper ral. to use phlebotomy, and opiates, as the symptoms require, in order to prevent a fever, stagnation of the blood in the part, and to procure rest. But when a bone has been long luxated, or an inflammation and swelling appear upon the part, emollient embrocations, fomentations, ngs is or cataplasms, should be first applied, to render the reduction more easie, and tolerable. All rended ductions are performed either by the hand d the alone, or by instruments, such as pullies or The other obvious contrivances. Extension is prethat operation great care must be had of distorting joined the muscles or bones, and of using so much viogreat lence as to break the sides of the cup or cadisor-vity that is to receive the head of the luxated bone; which might prove an incurable case, and in in leave the bone at every turn apt to flip out of its nan in socket. If after the operation the patient is easier, keep and the limb affected resembles its fellow, as childto length, thickness, &c. if motion be in some mea-

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measure restored to the part, and the head o the bone be heard or felt to go into its focker the bone be heard or felt to go into its focket the we may conclude that the reduction is perfect tion. After this the operator proceeds to mitigate the fymptoms, as the inflammation and pain, by proper embrocations, or the like; and fecures against a relapse by corroborating plasters, and a fixed compress and bandage as in case of fracture. compress and bandage, as in case of fractures casi And this is the usual method of treating luxation in general.

Luxation of

7. There is a kind of luxation faid to happe the Cranium. in the cranium, when the sutures fall not within from or ride over each other; which is a case former considered under the diseases of children, but ion somewhat hard to cure, otherwise than by direct the force, whence they may be divided, and after rafe wards kept asunder by the use of a proper com press and bandage.

Of the lower Jaw.

8. A luxation of the lower jaw fometimes hap pens from violent fits of laughter or yawning, a utic well as from external injuries; whereby the who jaw being thrust forwards, the under row of teet into I. jaw being thrust forwards, the under row of teet is shot out beyond the upper lip; the tempor 2. muscle at that time becoming rigid. In the part case the patient can neither swallow, speak, no sing shut his mouth. It only one end of the jaw is and dislocated, the fore part thereof is shot out only one on one side, the other remaining unmoved. The cure hereof is not at all difficult, if seasonably pera undertaken; but if long delayed, bad symptom stop such as the palsie, &c. may happen. In order to be put into the patient's mouth; whilst, with the fingers on the out-side, the proper motion is the same for that purpose. In the mean time that the temples may be embrocated with emollier mixtures or liniments; and the part after resone duction sometiments with a mixture of oil of rose sad vinegar, and the white of an egg. If the jaw but the luxate

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exated only on one fide, it must be directed the contrary way, in the manner already men-fect tioned; then preffing the luxated part downwards, the make a moderate extension, after which, by raising the fore-part upwards, the head of the bone will be made to fall into its cavity. But if after the reduction the jaw shall appear to be weak, it may easily be sustained by a proper bandage.

9. When the os bumeri is luxated downwards, of the Os huthe head of the bone may be felt hard and round meri.

in the axilla; the patient's elbow will hang thir from his fide, and the other common fymnerl proms of a luxation be manifest. This luxabut ion is seldom so well reduced as that the use of
the arm remains quite free and easy. When this
after ase proceeds from a relaxation of the tendons,
com the part is generally emaciated. The methods
freduction here are various.

freduction here are various.

I. In children, and people of a tender constitution, and action, and afficient to bring the bone and action, and institution, and lastly to slip it institution in the patient on the ground, and lastly to slip it institution in the patient on the ground, with an affistant sitution in the constitution in t luxate

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action of the muscles, whence it is easily reduced

by the hand of the operator.

3. But a still more usual and approved way is to place the patient on the floor; the operator fitting opposite to him, and an affistant sitting behind the patient and taking hold of the two ends of a strong fillet, belonging to a ball fixed under the arm-pit, in order to keep it tight. Things being thus ordered, the operator with both his hands takes hold of the luxated arm, and places his heel in the axilla; then another laying hold of the other hand, and pulling it downwards, the operator in the mean time presses the bone into its focket.

4. A fourth method confifts in making uf of a ladder, which being conveniently fixed, the patient ascends some steps thereof, so as to lear both arms over its top round, which is co vered with a cloth; whilst an affistant on th other fide takes hold of one hand, and anothe of the other, which they hold very tight, and in the mean time the patient slips his feet from off the ladder, by which means the luxation i reduced.

5. There is a fifth way, in which the patien stands upon a low chair, leaning the luxated arm over another's shoulder, who at the sam time takes strong hold of him by the hand, and inclines his arm to his breast; upon which th chair being suddenly slipt away from under th patient's feet, the weight of his body in th shock reduces the luxation.

6. The last method we shall mention require the affistant of a convenient pole or other support with a round prominent top, of such a heigh of that it may be exactly placed under the head of belly the luxated bone. This pole being fixed an wo supported by the assistants, the patient rest he his arm over it, with the prominent part und

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ator

his arm-pit, which is strongly prest against tby an affiftant drawing his arms towards the behind him presses down the scapula, and secures

the head of the bone in its cup. Some for this ends purpose make use of a pulley.

10. Luxations of the cubitus may happen either of the Cubitus. arwards or backwards, outwards or inwards; in his sometimes the radius also follows; which happening is easily perceivable to the touch. If hold he luxation happen forward, the arm is rendered for the horter, cannot be bent, and the protuberance is a into attended; and the other suppressingly the support he extended; and the other suppressingly the support he extended. annot be extended; and the other symptoms just mentioned happen in a contrary order. To relate it, a pretty strong oblique extension is to lear be made; a thick compress being placed in the contrary of a girt with a stirrup. The operator, during nother the time that the extension is made, places his foot and it the strong by means whereof, and his hands, from a reduces the fracture. In young persons and it has of a tender habit, where the luvation is wet. ion i hose of a tender habit, where the luxation is yet

more of a tender habit, where the luxation is yet ment, the affiftance of the hand alone may sufficient ice for this purpose; as also for other cases of axated axation in the cubitus or radius.

11. Luxations of the vertebræ of the neck, when of the vertebr hey happen outwardly, are to be reduced by bræ of the eating the patient as low with his back as Neck. The bossible, and pressing with the knees upon his in the houlder, whilst a gentle extension is made by both hands applied to the patient's head. 11. Luxations of the vertebræ of the neck, when of the Verteboth hands applied to the patient's head; so as equire by that means to replace the vertebræ. And in apport of the back, the patient is to be laid upon his head seed the back, the proper extension is made by wo affistants, the one above and the other below that rest he luxation, either with the hands, or by means to under the luxation with pulleys.

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Of the Carpus. 12. Diflocations of the carpus may be as various as those of the cubitus, but that which happens the most frequently is forwards. They all may be known in the same manner as those of the cubitus; due allowance being made for th difference of place. In order to reduce a luxation of the carpus that is forwards, lay the hand upon a table or other convenient plane, with its infide uppermost; then by means of extenfion, and a moderate pressure, the end of th bone may be flipt into its cavity; where it mul be secured by a proper bandage, &c. In like manner may luxations of the metacarpus an metatarsus be reduced.

of the Os femoris.

13. The os femoris is frequently diflocated in wards, sometimes outwards and forwards, an but rarely backwards. In case of an inward luxa tion hereof, the leg of the fide where it hap pens is shorter than the other; and the head of the bone becomes prominent near the groin When 'tis luxated outwards, the feet, &c. at turned inwards. If forwards, there happens a sup pression of urine; the groin swells, and the nate appear wrinkled; the leg is bent with difficulty and the thigh continues much of the same lengt with the other. This kind of luxation will fome times restore itself by degrees; but then perhap be attended with a small degree of lameness durin life. If the luxation happens backwards, th leg cannot be extended, nor the heel suffered t touch the ground; the thigh becomes shorte than usual; a cavity is perceivable in the groin and a protuberance may be felt in the nates where the head of the bone is lodged. pain and other symptoms will generally disappear tho' the thigh-bone be not reduced; the patien however will remain lame, and the limb of little use. And even after reduction, unless the subject IV

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be young, and the luxation recent, the cure is seldom completed, unless the patient be for a long time confined to his bed, without using any considerable motion; for upon hanging down the leg, or the flightest exercise, the head of the bone generally falls from the focket. If the diflocation be recent, the patient young, and of a tender habit of body, let a moderate extension inclining to the found leg be made, by two affiftants, the one standing above, and the other below the luxation; then suddenly forcing the patient's knee up towards his belly, the head of the bone may at the same time be pressed back into the acetabulum or cup. But in robust conlitutions, where the luxation hath been of long flanding, the patient may be laid with his back flat upon a table spread with bolsters, and having in its middle a strong pin of wood or the like to be directed to the part of the inguean against which it is to press, a thigh-bolster being interposed. Then two affistants making the proper extension, the one pulling the patient under the arm-pit, and the other a little above the knee of the same side, but obliquely towards the unaffected leg, the head of the bone will by this means be forced into its place. But if the hands alone are insufficient for this purpose, wrap a trong roller two or three times round a thick compress, which being applied to the head of the bone, and fastened to a chord, running in a pulley, may, while the extension is in hand, be made forcibly to replace the head of the bone. When the diflocation happens forward; the patient being laid on the unaffected side, a strong extension is to be made in order to its reduction, which may be effected with the hands. But when it happens backwards, the patient should be made to lie on his face, whilst by means of

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Of the Ribs.

a strong extension and the pressure of the hand

or knee, the bone is freed into its cup.

14. When a rib is luxated, and remains unreduced for any confiderable time, it usually causes violent symptoms, and sometimes death it self; especially when the dislocated end flies inwards, If the luxation happen in this manner, the patient is to be suspended with his arms over the top of a door; and so the rib is to be reduced. But if the rib be luxated downwards, he should fit in a stooping posture, with his hands upon his knees, during the time of reduction. When the diflocated end flies inwards, it is apt to prove mortal, unless by the means of cupping-glasses. adhesive plasters; or the like, applied to the part, it can be reduced or forced outwards.

of the Os facrum.

15. Luxations of the os facrum are reducible by inferting the fingers of one hand into the anus, and giving the necessary motions to the part with the other, externally, as the nature of the case may require.

Patella.

16. When the patella is luxated downwards the patient by standing erect may reduce it to its place. But both this and other cases of the knee require no particular management differen from what is faid of luxations in general.

And Ancle.

17. The ancle is capable of four kinds of luxa If the luxation be inward, the fole of the foot turns outward, and vice versa; if forwards the tendo achilles, or great tendon of the heel becomes rigid, and the foot appears to be shrunk If backwards, the heel feems to be drawn tha way, and the foot feems longer. These ar to be reduced by extension, like other luxations after which the patient should be confined t his bed, for a month or fix weeks, to prevent relapse.

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18. Besides the luxations hitherto insisted on Luxations from there is a particular species, proceeding from laxity. laxity, which are generally only partial, and ordinarily proceed from internal causes, as the fickets in children, the king's-evil, tumors happening on the heads of bones, impostumes, &c. This kind of diflocation is known from the ease wherewith they are reduced, and the difficulty with which they are retain'd, or the bones fecured in their places. The part subject to such dislocation is rather weak than painful, motion is in some measure lost thereto; a hollowness is perceiveable all round the joint, if the bone be ot inclined to either fide; and in time the imb is generally emaciated. The cure of this pecies of luxation is uncertain; especially when flong standing, or attended with impostumation, aralytic disorders, carious bones, or the like. ch internals are here required as tend to difie the depraved constitution, or take off e corrosiveness of the juices which occaon the disorder. During the use hereof, emolnt fomentations, cataplasms, &c. may be apit to led, to cause a resolution or perspiration of the of th mor affecting the ligaments, joints, or tendons. fferen he medicines useful in this case are those of the tringent kind; fuch as bol. armen. acet. balauft. luxa of th of myrt. nuc. cypress. sanguis dracon. album. ovi, rofar. rub. camphor. spt. vin. &c. which may be wards e heel ade into fomentations, cataplasms, unquents, thrunk alters, &c. Or, in general, such medicines may here used as stand under the head of oedematous he ar mors. But above all, a powerful astringent and rations roborating plaster should be long worn, with ined to proper bandage. When the apophysis of a revent he is separated from the bone itself, the case reckoned incurable. If a diflocation be atded with a fracture, the former is first to be Aaa

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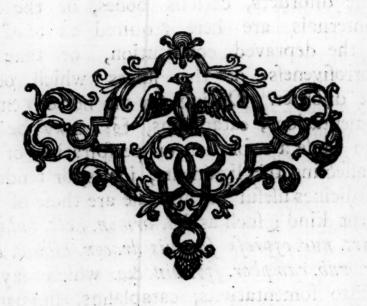
reduced. A bare wrench or gaping of the bone is cured by the external use of restringents pressure, and a tight bandage. But unctuon medicines are, as much as possible, to be avoided in dislocations, because they relax the tendons and prolong the cure.

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